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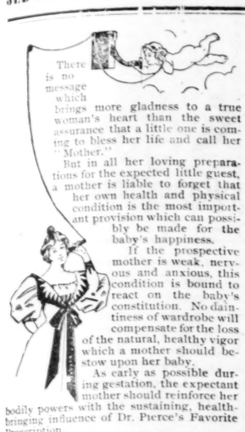

There is no message which brings more gladness to a true woman's heart than the sweet assurance that a little one is coming to bless her life and call her "Mother."

But in all her loving preparations for the expected little guest, a mother is liable to forget that her own health and physical condition is the most important provision which can possibly be made for the baby's happiness.

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THE TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

Mr. Bryan, the chosen leader of the Democratic party, has given his approval to the proposition that acceptance of the last national Democratic platform is the test of Democratic loyalty in the next campaign. We presume it has never entered Mr. Bryan's head to suppose that any of those who claim to be regular democrats could approve of the arch-bolter of that platform, Mr. Cleveland. Yet we have some of those unaccountable people in North Carolina. Notwithstanding his repeated and most offensive evidences of turpitude, Mr. Cleveland is still pronounced an honest man by a few people in these parts. We prefer to call them obstinate.

The right view of the democracy's arch traitor and his relation to the party which honored him only to be betrayed by him is expressed by that prince of democrats, Senator Morgan, and by Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader in the House.

The Washington correspondent of the New York World says:

Former President Cleveland's speech before the New York Reform Club, is generally regarded by silver Democrats as a formal announcement of Cleveland's candidacy in 1900 on a platform of sound money and tariff reform.

The tenor of the remarks of Democratic Senators and Representatives interviewed tonight is expressed by Senator Morgan, of Alabama, who said Mr. Cleveland's speech was a direct bid for the nomination in 1900, but he fancied there would not be enough Cleveland Democrats in the next national Democratic Convention to make a motion and secure a second.

"What effect," he was asked, "will Mr. Cleveland's speech have on the future of the Democratic party?"

"None whatever," he replied. "No Democrat cares what he thinks and what opinion he expresses. He has separated himself from the party which he traitorously betrayed, and for his own peace of mind and that of his family he should remain in the state of innocuous desuetude to which he has relegated himself by his own acts."

"He has no future in the Democratic party, and his following, if any, will disappear as the mist before a summer sun. With the whole administration behind him in 1896, he could not force his opinions on his party; without such a power, his opinions now are not likely to have any weight. No man ever vacated the Presidential chair so thoroughly detested by both parties as he was.

"This is true not only of the politicians. The rank and file cannot even now mention his name without their faces flushing with rage at the manner he has betrayed a confiding party."

"Still you say he is angling for a third term?"

"Yes; that is the reason he moved to New Jersey; he hopes to have that State behind him at least."

Representative Bailey, of Texas, the minority leader in the House, said Mr. Cleveland's speech would have no effect in formulating Democratic policies or influencing Democratic nominations or affect in the slightest degree the next Democratic national convention.

He had taken himself without the pale of the party and his opinions no longer had the weight of a party leader. What effect his opinions might have on his own followers, time alone could demonstrate.

The Veterans at the Tennessee Centennial.

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff John P. Leach requests us to publish the following address issued by General F. M. Parker, commanding the Third Brigade N. C. Division United Confederate Veterans:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE &C.,
ENFIELD, N. C., April 17, '97.

MY COMRADES:—You will notice from the enclosed circular, from the Major General commanding the N. C. Division, that he is anxious to show a full foree of veterans from our State. Let me appeal to you to carry out the wish of the Major General. Let it not be said that the veterans from North Carolina have lost their z-al in the cause which they one held dear. Remember the words which were drawn from the peerless Lee, our Lee, at Appomattox when a brigade (Cox's) from N. C. swept by him to the charge with unbroken ranks and steady step, he voluntarily exclaimed "God bless old North Carolina." Think of these things, my comrades, and let us meet once more to pay homage to the cause we have not forgotten, and to the memory of our fallen braves. Your Brigade Commander confidently hopes that the Third will be the strongest of our Division

Let the farmer leave his fields, the mechanic his shops, the lawyer his books and his papers, the surgeon his sacred trust; yea, and even the chaplain his holy calling, and let us all touch elbows again. It will be a pleasant duty. The time will soon come when many of us will be called "across the river to rest under the shade of the trees."

Very truly yours,
F. M. PARKER,
Brig. Gen.

Object Lessons of Republican Rule.

Raleigh News and Observer)

J. Stewart Wortham, colored, has been appointed postmaster at Ridgeway, in the place of Mrs. Cheatham. This is the first appointment in Warren county under the new administration.—Warrenton Record.

Among the many changes made to-day in the Interior Department, was the removal of John Hennant, watchman, and the appointment to his place of "Crews of Granville," distinguished in the Legislature of 1894 as the author of the Douglass resolutions.—Washington correspondence Richmond Dispatch.

The publication of the above two items is the best object lesson afforded by this administration in its dealings with the State of North Carolina.

Its first appointee was an officer in Kirk's regiment, and now it removes a competent lady and a faithful one-armed ex-Confederate soldier to make places for negro politicians, one of whom brought disgrace and indignity upon the State by securing an adjournment of the North Carolina House of Representatives in honor of Fred Douglass, the miscegenationist.

We do not write to criticise. We are getting what we expected. The people who like the changes will keep on voting the Republican ticket. The people who prefer efficient officers to the incompetent negroes named, will one of these days come to themselves and quit helping the East Tennesseeans and disciples of Fred Douglass to carry North Carolina.

REV. DR. ROBERT STRANGE'S MEMORIAL SERMON.

A Sermon Commemorative of the late Rev. Dr. J. C. Huske; Delivered at St Thomas's Church, on Sunday, April 25th, 1897, and Repeated, the same Evening, at St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. C.

Num. 23: 10; Acts 11: 26.

Balaam stands in the mount of sacrifice looking out upon the far spreading hosts of Israel encamped beneath him. He knows that they are a people chosen of God—called to holiness and righteouness—bearing the ten commandments as the practical law of the nation's life. He beholds with prophetic eye the great future of this race—he sees, maybe, by God's permission and power beyond the death shadows into the far land of eternal glory; and so gazing on the joy of the righteous there, cries out in his ecstacy, let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his; but Balaam, the prophet, has come for money and treasure, from his eastern home, hoping to be allowed to curse those whom he knows that God hath blessed. He hesitates and struggles; God and duty; gold and earthly honor.

He sees the death of the righteous and wishes it for his own; but the life of the righteous he misses; and his wishes go for nothing. Hesitating over clear duty, trying to find a way to obey God in letter, and to disobey Him in spirit, his end is the usual one with such men: death of the wicked who fight against God.

Who, standing in this town last January, noting the signs of universal woe, marking the love and admiration of a whole community for their first citizen just called away from them; who, taking his place in the crowded church, hearing the blessed words of victory and of hope filling the noble burial service, and knowing the certainty that he who once abided in that cold form within the casket, was then in the peaceful rest of Paradise waiting for the crown of glory at the resurrection—who, seeing and feeling all this could but say, "let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

But, ah! something more than the wish is needed to enable a man to die the death of the righteous; and he who spake these words, probably in all sincerity at the time may go away, and lead such a life as will place him in his death by Balaam's side: dead on the field of battle among the enemies of God.

No: a man must live the life of the righteous, to die the death of the righteous. A peaceful, hopeful death is but the crowning act of a faithful, righteous life.

And so, let us consider our second text: "He was a good man, full of the Holy Ghost and of faith."

These words were spoken by the inspired writer of the noble, large-hearted Barnabas. We see him for a few years of his middle life; but of his death and end we are told nothing. But, my friends, he of whom it can be truly said, "he was a good man, full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," will also have it said his death was the death of the righteous, and his last end was like his. I know it of Barnabas as surely as if I read it so in Holy Writ.

Yes, it is the sweet word, it is the helpful act of the hot and weary day that breaks the black cloud of night, and lets the rifts pour through the glories of celestial light.

He was a good man.

"Goodness," says the learned Bacon, "is of all virtues and dignities of mind the greatest; being the character of deity; without it, man is a busy, mischievous wretched thing, no better than a kind of vermin." Goodness is in truth God's likeness; and is therefore the greatest thing in the universe. It is the grandest and the mightiest thing in heaven and earth. and it is also the most universal, the most necessary thing for the best life here and the best life there.

"There is nothing really brave; really noble; really courageous; really manly; really womanly on earth, unless it is also good, to be good and to do good—that alone is manly." Alexander's greatness is tainted by his intemperance; Cæsar's by his licentiousness; Napoleon's by his selfishness; Marlboro's by his covetousness; Bacon's by his dishonesty; such characters as Socrates and Paul, Alfred of England and William of Orange, Washington and Lee are the world's truly great ones; they are practical models for all aspiring youth, they are great in goodness as well as great in talent.

Truly sings the poet—

How e'er it be, it seems to me
'Tis only noble to be good;
Kind hearts are more than coronets
And simple faith than Norman blood.

All men cannot be great in the common meaning of that term, distinguished for high position or exalted abilities or brilliant genius: kings, conquerors, statesmen, poets, orators. These talents and opportunities are given to the few. All men can be great in goodness, can be good, and so can be more truly and more lastingly great than they to whom it falls. "Th' applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes."
"The paths of glory lead but to the grave;"
"The paths of goodness lead to that delightsome land beyond the grave.
"Be good, dear friend, and let who will be clever—
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long—
And so make life, death, and that vast forever
One grand, sweet song."

"He was a good man." To whom can this high praise be given with more truth than to him, in honor of whose memory we are gathered here to day. He was the very standard of goodness to the people of this county. "As good a man as Parson Huske," was the highest tribute you could pay before these people to the character of any man. His whole life was spent here; here he was known as intimately as man can be. For nearly a half century he has gone in and out among us, in joy and sorrow, in triumph and despair, in health and sickness, at weddings and at funerals; and everywhere and all the time, he has been the same honest, truthful, kindly, faithful man—good—in all the relations of life: Son, brother, husband, father, friend, pastor, neighbor, citizen. His fellow men have looked upon, have studied him day by day and year by year; and they have found in him no hypocrisy, no affectation, no selfishness.

Dr. Huske was a good man. While goodness is the universal virtue, and since it can be possessed by men who have no other virtue, something more is needed to account for admiration, influence and love. To be a leader of his fellows, a man must be wise; his judgment must be clear and strong. He must be able to look around, see causes in play, and judge of their effects; to look ahead and see the results of things presently at work; and so counsel and warn. He must be able to discern the proper bearing of facts, and the true relation of things, to make a sharp distinction between matters of principle and things of opinion; and so know where to stand, and where to yield.

As Dr. Huske was accustomed to say of Bishop Atkinson, so I can say of him, "He was so wise." On questions of expediency he was ever ready to defer to others—but on a matter of principle, he was as firm as a rock. While only a young clergyman with but little experience, he assumed the rectorship of this important parish; and for 40 years he guided and governed it quietly, steadily and harmoniously: no parish bickerings or divisions for 40 years is the best of all proofs of the wisdom of its leadership.

In the attitude of St. John's Rector and Parish toward the other bodies of christians in our midst, there was the same steadiness of principle, the same tolerance of differing opinions.

In directing the policy of the church in the State—he was ever foremost in her councils—he was conservative on the old tried paths that marked the church and her ways; but he was as ready and as eager to examine and to try new methods to meet the changing circumstances of the times.

So the name of Rev. Joseph C. Huske can be found on almost every important committee in the Diocese for nearly fifty years, and all that time among the delegates to the General Convention. Where he led in the debates of the Council, the majority generally followed. He was the trusted counsellor of his Bishop as well as the wise guide of his humblest parishioner.

While no man in the church could see in him any but the staunchest churchmanship, he yet so fitted tact and gentleness to the firm assertion of his faith that he disarmed prejudice. To day, owing to the influence of Parson Huske, the Episcopal Church stands in the town of Fayetteville free from prejudice and ignorance, more fairly judged by her faith and works than in any community in North Carolina.

Again: fearless sincerity, moral courage marks the leaders of men. We want men who are not only wise to see but have to speak and do the truth. We want men who not only believe what they say, but also say what they believe when the opportunity demands.

Dr. Huske possessed this quality to a marked degree. You never felt about him that there was another concealed reason that he was not giving. He never seemed to be conscious of the inner working of cliques or parties. With him it was the one straight plain way. You knew always where to find him, where to find him not once or twice, but any time and all the time. And not only that; where you found him everybody else found him. Hear him, when only a youth, saying to Bishop Ives, then at the most critical time in his sad life, asking advice of this mere boy, "Bishop, speak the truth and stick to it." See him in Tarboro, when another Bishop overstepped his authority and forced some one from the clergy to stand forth as their advocate and the Bishop's public censor, performing that hard duty so boldly and thoroughly and yet so courteously as to win the admiration of all who listened to him.

An eye single to the truth was his; a heart fearless to uphold the truth he saw.

To account for the love people bore Dr. Huske, something more must be added even to goodness and to wisdom and to courage. Among the eulogies pronounced upon the character of the late Senator Vance, one of the speakers accounting for the great love which the people of North Carolina felt for their distinguished statesman, said, "Life is a mirror; as we look into its shining depths our own image comes back to us. We smile on it and it smiles on us; we frown at it and it frowns on us. The careless haughty look which we perceive there, is but a reflection of our own heart and countenance. The gentle sympathy and loving sacrifice which we gaze upon are but the counterparts of our own overflowing hearts, unselfish deeds, and trustful confidence."

Love begets love, trust receives back trust in return. Is not this most true of our departed friend?

For fifty years that tall form and noble face and winning smile has been a pleasant sight to the people of Cumberland. For every man, whatever be his own creed or condition, knew that there he could find a friend in his hour of need. He knew that, whether it be in the winter's cold or summer's heat, at the hour of midnight or of noon, Parson Huske would heed his call and hasten to his side.

He had a wondrous sympathy for men of every class and color, a surpassing power of forgetting self and entering into their life and thought. Think of the same man, speaking in the hall of the General Convention, preaching the Council sermon, building this Mission church on the sand hills, and all the time the beloved pastor of St. Joseph's. The meanest negro welcomed him to his humble cabin and felt that in his presence the chasm between himself and his white brother was bridged over; the poorest white man felt that Dr. Huske was one of his own kind as he sat and chatted so sympathetically by his fireside; and yet, his wit and learning and high courtesy made him the honored guest in the homes of the wealthy and the cultured.

It is the rare nature that can keep the heart young and green when the snows of age have covered the head. In our efforts to try new things for the advancement of our dear Mother church, we, young clergymen of the Diocese, were ever cheered by Dr. Huske's sympathy and encouragement. "Go ahead, boys," he would say so heartily, "I am too old to go along with you; but I'll speak for you and vote with you." He believed in the people. He believed that they wanted to do right, and will do right, if you let them see the way. As a citizen he believed in popular government.

As a churchman, he advocated representation of the laity everywhere. He was opposed to sacerdotal caste and rule. He believed that God made the church of bishops, clergy and laity; and he thought that a proper division of authority, a proper share of privileges and responsibilities among the three was the true working ideal of our God-given church.

Dr. Huske was a patriot. He was a North Carolinian; he was proud of the Old North State, interested in all that concerned her welfare, in full sympathy with the customs and habits of the people. I recall his delight when the Diocese of North Carolina, in her recent Episcopal election, placed at her head a native North Carolinian, the Rt. Rev. Joseph Blount Cheshire, D. D. Parson Huske loved the old town of Fayetteville and all her people. He knew the people, the fathers of the people. He was alive to all the traditions of the Cape Fear. The boy played along the winding banks of Cross Creek; the young priest trudged from the red hills of Haymount to the turbid waters of the river, the old parson drove across the wire grass and through the scrubby oaks which you nowhere find as on the sand hills of Cumberland. He knew every nook of town and county; he loved them and loved the people living there; and they paid him back, "good measure pressed down and running over"!

My Easter sermon to the children of St. James was on the Master's words, "Consider the lilies how they grow." When I studied the growth of this beauteous plant, I found that, when it reached its fairest proportion and fullest fruitage, then the lovely flower bends over and backtowards the earth. I was reminded that the lesson which the lilies teach us here is humility; and that moreover, humility is the crowning virtue that makes complete the beauty of the loveliest character. Isn't it most true of him whom we delight to honor to-day?

Another of Fayetteville's most gifted sons said to me, "Parson Huske would be one of the foremost bishops in his Church if his ambition had not been bounded always by Harrington Hill on the north, Mallett's mill pond on the south, Haymount on the west, and Cape Fear River on the east." So it was: he believed that God had called him to minister to his people here in Fayetteville; and he was content "to do his duty in that state of life unto which it had pleased God to call him." A faithful parish priest was his ideal and we all know how close he came to its fulfilment.

He could rejoice more heartily than any man I ever knew at another's success, and would ever delight in pleasant praise of honest merit. He was always surprised and pleased at words of praise for his own efforts. He was constantly wondering why the Bishop did not appoint or the Council did not elect some other man to do this or that work, to head this or that committee.

My friends, the men are few who can discount their own abilities, who can realize that age or infirmities are unfitting them for the post they hold. With firmness and humility, Dr. Huske faced that condition for himself; he gave up the parish of his youth and manhood, the care of the people he loved best on earth; and he resigned it and them into the hands of a younger, stronger man. And how few men could have borne themselves so wisely, so courteously, so humbly to that younger man.

To my mind, this deed of high humility, this effacement of self before his own people was the crowning act of virtue in his most virtuous career.

Now, dear friends, my labor of love is done. I have striven to lay upon the grave of him I loved so truly and admired so fully, a rich bouquet of fairest flowers, gathered from the fertile plots which his own hands have seeded. What character flowers can be fairer than goodness, wisdom, truth, courage, love and humility!

Would that my fingers had been more skilful to combine! Listen to one who must have known one so like him that we can hardly tell the difference:

"What asks our Father of his children save
Justice and mercy and humility,
A reasonable service of good deeds,
Pure living, tenderness to human needs,
Reverence and trust and prayer for light to see
The Master's footprints in our daily ways;
No knotted scourge nor sacrificial knife,
But the calm beauty of an ordered life
Whose every breathing is unworded praise."

Let me pray for you his last prophetic prayer in this House of God: "The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all."

Let me repeat for you the words that have already fallen upon his ears as he went to meet his Saviour in the fair scenes of Paradise: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

Mr. Bryan on Cleveland and his Bolters

The day after the Bolters' Banquet at the Reform Club, Mr. Bryan telegraphed the New York Journal these comments on the affair:

Lincoln, Neb., April 25.—The presence of Mr. Cleveland, two members of his cabinet and such eminent gold democrats as ex congressman Turner, Bynum and Patterson made the banquet an important political event, and the address delivered by Mr. Cleveland may fairly be accepted as setting forth the present views and future purposes of the bolting Democrats.

Probably the most unexpected thing in the address was his reference to the Republican Administration. He borrows emphasis from a scriptural text and accuses the Republicans of returning in hot haste to their wallowing in the mire of extreme protection. This is an unfair criticism, because the Republicans have never shown any disposition to abandon extreme protection.

ON MCKINLEY DEMOCRATS.

Mr. McKinley won political fame as the apostle of a high tariff, and during the late campaign reiterated his devotion to this policy. Those Democrats who voted for McKinley voted with their eyes open to tariff possibilities.

Neither have those Democrats reason to complain of Mr. McKinley's attitude on the money question. To be sure, the President has sent an argosy abroad in search, not of a golden fleece, but of an object equally elusive, namely, an international agreement for the restoration of bimetallism, but in so doing, he is only carrying out a pledge contained in his platform.

Unless the gold Democrats were in possession of assurances not given to the public generally, or expected, the President to abandon his platform, they ought to be satisfied with his financial policy. He promised to maintain the gold standard until relief comes from abroad, and he is doing it in spite of the continued distress caused by such a policy.

CAN CONDEMN POLICIES.

The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform can consistently condemn both the tariff policy and the financial policy of the Administration, but those who supported Mr. McKinley are only receiving what they had a right to expect.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC

Cures Fever In One Day.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Mr. Cleveland accuses the Republicans of a determination "to repay partisan support from the proceeds of increased burdens of taxation placed upon those already overladen."

He knew that the Republicans had collected a campaign fund larger than ever before known in American politics. Did it never occur to him that the contributors would expect repayment through legislation friendly to their interests. Has not the Dingley bill been drawn exactly upon the plan of the McKinley bill? It may differ in its schedules, but it does not differ in its general plan and preparation. But if those Democrats who supported Mr. McKinley have no reason to criticise his course, what shall we say of those Democrats who supported the Indianapolis ticket? What claim have they to consideration at the hands of the President?

FROM BOLTING DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Cleveland asserts that when the fate of the nation seemed in the balance, deliverance came through the bolting Democrats. Does he mean through those Democrats who voted directly for Mr. McKinley, or through those who voted for the Indianapolis ticket. The leaders among the gold Democrats claim to have voted for Palmer and Buckner. Certainly this did not entitle them to pose as saviors of their country. They knew that the contest would be close, even Mr. Cleveland refers to the campaign as one of doubt and fear.

Was it patriotic for gold Democrats to throw their votes away upon a ticket which had no chance when their support might have decided the contest? There is a touch of humor in the boisterous intentions of those who, during the contest, watched the struggle from afar and after the battle was over claimed all credit for the victory.

HIS WAR DECLARATION.

The important part of Mr. Cleveland's address, however, is found in his declaration of war against those who supported the Chicago ticket. In this last address he has given more aid to his opponents than to his supporters, just as he did by his official acts. His surrender of the Executive branch of the Government into the hands of the Wall Street financiers during his last Administration did more than any other one thing to arouse the American people to a knowledge of the iniquity of the gold standard.

His thinly disguised support of the Republican ticket in the late campaign did much to drive the silver Republicans out of the Republican party, and their loyalty to bimetallism has not been shaken by defeat. In his address Saturday night he aided the silver cause still further by removing whatever danger there might have been of concessions from the regular Democrats to the bolters.

If he had discussed the fundamental principles of Democracy and then urged a union of force upon a platform compromising differences on the money question he might have done us harm in some sections, but his dogmatic insistence upon a foreign financial policy and his emphatic endorsement of the organization of the gold Democrats will have a wholesome influence in convincing timid Democrats of the folly of any attempt to reunite the Democrats who believe in bimetallism with the Democrats who are wedded to gold monometallism.

CONTEST IN ITS INFANCY.

Mr. Cleveland recognizes that the contest over the money question, instead of being ended, is just beginning; he recognizes it as an irrepressible conflict, and in this he reasons rightly.

The Democratic party will in 1900 reiterate its demand for free and unlimited coinage at 16 to 1, and it will be opposed by those who at that time believe in a gold standard. This being as certain as any future event can be, why should those affiliate now who expect to engage in combat so soon hereafter?

We now have a harmonious Democratic party, and we have a bolting organization which claims to represent another kind of Democracy. Let them both exist and time will determine which is fittest to survive.

If any bimetallist is converted to the gold standard he can join their organization; if any gold Democrat repents he can return to the fold. However much we may differ from Mr. Cleveland we must admit his courage.

A less resolute man would hesitate to assume the leadership of a little band of 130,000, many of whom voted the Indianapolis ticket by mistake, and then accuse 6,500,000 voters of being either designing agitators or the dupes of designing agitators.

A man of less self reliance would re-examine his own conduct to see whether it was his folly or theirs which separated them from 5,000,000 of Democrats who once idolized him, but in the lexicon of Mr. Cleveland's maturer years there is no such word as "mistake."

POWERLESS TO RELIEVE.

The gold Democracy is impotent to bringing any real relief to the country, it is long on platitudes and short on performance, it reaches its maximum at a banquet and its minimum at the polls. It is the toy of those financiers who prate about national honor while they fatten on the nation's extremity, and is powerless to protect the people from the extortion of trusts and the greed of unrestrained corporations.

Those Democrats who believe in equality before the law will naturally gravitate toward the regular Democracy and those Democrats who believe in a Government by syndicates and for syndicates will naturally drift into the Republican party, because it offers them the best prospect of success.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC

Cures Fever In One Day.

THE FOUR SEASONS,

As Viewed by the Doctor, Rather Than the Artist.

We often see in the magazines reproductions of famous paintings representing the Four Seasons. They are generally personated by beautiful women, and the typical spring is generally a young girl. She is bouyant and elastic, her eyes are full of fire, her form lissom and graceful. Her cheeks flush with health and there breathes from the canvas the impression of radiant health.

It is true, we sometimes see our young women in such a state of health in the spring-time; but it is the exception. Depression and languor are generally in evidence and the drooping, listless figure of the school girl, the dragging step of the housewife, are seen in nearly every home. Perfect health is rare in any season, but this is especially so in the spring. The great majority of the people need a tonic in the spring. There are a great many tonics and they are all taken by the people to a greater or less extent. But the one that seems most popular at this time of the year is Pe-ru-na. It strengthens the weary body, invigorates the nerves and clears the mind. It leaves no bad effect upon the system when it is discontinued. The fact of the efficacy of Pe-ru-na as a spring tonic is becoming more widely known every spring. More Pe-ru-na is being taken this spring than ever before. The people have learned that it is unfailing, and so do not experiment, but immediately buy Pe-ru-na when the old listlessness of "spring fever" overtakes them.

Any one who desires Dr. Hartman's latest book on this and kindred subjects may obtain one free by addressing The Pe-ru-na Drug Company, Columbus, Ohio.

A Quiet Home Wedding.

Wednesday at 9 p. m. at the residence of our townsman in this city, Mr. James W. Atkinson, Mr. Henry E. Bryan and Miss Sibba Atkinson were married by Rev. Dr. Nash. There was a large number of the friends of the family present to witness the nuptials whose best wishes go with the happy couple.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan took the Coast Line train for the home of the bridegroom immediately after the marriage.

It is a well-established fact that catarrh is a blood disease, medical men are quite generally prescribing Ayer's Sarsaparilla for this most loathsome and dangerous complaint. Where this treatment is perseveringly followed, a thorough cure is invariably the result.

The Artesian Water.

The State Chemist has completed his analysis of the Fayetteville artesian water, and his deductions are precisely the same as those made by Mr. Horne and published in the OBSERVER recently.

The man who called Sarsaparilla a fraud, had good reason, for he got hold of a worthless mixture at "reduced rates." He changed his opinion, however, when he began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It pays to be careful when buying medicines.

Fifty Years Ago.

This is the cradle in which there grew
That thought of a philanthropic brain;
A remedy that would make life new
For the multitudes that were racked with pain.
'Twas sarsaparilla, as made, you know
By Ayer, some go years ago.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

was in its infancy half a century ago. To-day it doth "bestride the narrow world like a colossus." What is the secret of its power? Its cures! The number of them! The wonder of them! Imitators have followed it from the beginning of its success. They are still behind it. Wearing the only medal granted to sarsaparilla in the World's Fair of 1893, it points proudly to its record. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Gold Democrats Can Return if They Will Agree to Support the Platform.

Our Washington correspondent writes us:

Senator Jones, of Ark., said, speaking of the future of the gold democrats: "Some will remain in the republican party and the others will return to us. It is too early yet to predict what proportion will renew their allegiance to democratic principles, but I think a very considerable number will. Those who are willing to support democratic principles will be welcomed back. We shall be glad of the assistance of any man who believes as we do and votes with us; that is sound democracy. The gold democrats may not be permitted to vote at the primaries in some places, but that is a local matter determined by local sentiment. Generally speaking the democrats who left the party last year, because of the money question, will be permitted to identify themselves with the organization again, if they will support our platform."

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No To Bac, the wonder-worker that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac from your own druggist, who will guarantee a cure. Booklet and sample mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York. Sold by B. E Sedberry & Sons

The Westminster Celebration Ends.

The closing exercises of the Westminster celebration were held in the Presbyterian Church Thursday. Prof. Chas. D. McIver was to have delivered the address of the evening, but at the last moment he telegraphed that it would be impossible to come. The disappointment attendant upon the absence of this eloquent scholar, was mollified, however, by an able address by Dr. H. G. Hill. By request, he preached the sermon which created such a profound impression in Wilmington recently. The Doctor certainly deserves all the encomiums it has brought forth. The subject of the sermon is "The Objects Sought and the Benefits Derived from the Westminster Assembly."

The music at this service surpassed even that of the night before; it was music of the highest order, well rendered.

The Office Grabbers Again Defeated.

The Supreme Court Tuesday unanimously decided the Insane Asylum cases in favor of the present incumbents, and the Superintendents, who are all Democrats, will serve their full terms. The court says that an office is property and must be protected, and that the present officials cannot be ousted except for cause.

Thus another of the high handed and revolutionary acts of the dead legislature has been declared illegal.

It is a pity that the penitentiary officials did not pursue the same course as the Insane Asylum officials, and refuse to give up their offices.

Marriage Over the River.

The residence of Mr. H. H. Bolton, on the East side of the river, was the scene of a charming home wedding Wednesday night, when Dr. J. C. Gilbert, the county coroner, was united in marriage to lovely Miss Lillie Bolton. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Rev. B. R. Hall, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends.

The bride and groom left on the eleven o'clock train Thursday morning for a northern trip. They have our best wishes for their future happiness.

The Colored Normal School.

The Commencement exercises of the State Colored Normal School took place in the armory on Thursday evening, April 29th. The school turned out this year nine graduates, six young women and three men. After a few well-chosen words by the principal, Prof. E. E. Smith, to the graduating class, the diplomas were presented by Dr. P. N. Melchor, secretary of local board of managers. Mr. A. H. Slocomb and other gentlemen of prominence spoke in highest terms of the very excellent character of the exercises.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

Fulfilling His Promise.

The people, having in mind the promise of the Alderman from the 4th Ward, Mr. Jas. F. Johnson, to the effect that if the Board did not secure lights for the city he would illuminate his ward at his own expense, are now charging him with the conflagration of Tuesday night. It was a good light and promises much for the new Alderman.

Buckles's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

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April 29, 1880. 11

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....MAY 6, 1897.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1900

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

GLORIOUS NORTH CAROLINA.

In recalling the incidents of the civil war, as one naturally does at the approach of Memorial Day, it is consoling to North Carolinians to remember the great part—greater far than by any other State—borne by her troops in those history making days.

From the Seven Days' battles to the close at Appomattox, her troops made up more than half of Lee's army; the splendid victory of Reams's Station was won by her troops alone (Lane's, Cooke's and MacRae's brigades); and three fourths of the small arms surrendered at Appomattox were borne by her sons.

At South Mountain, D. H. Hill's Division, mostly North Carolinians, held the whole of McClellan's army in check until the rest of Lee's army could be gotten up; at Gettysburg dead bodies of North Carolinians were found further in the enemy's lines, according to the enemy's testimony, than those of any other State; and at Spottsylvania it was Lane's brigade which, on the right, stayed the victorious rush of Hancock after he had run over Ed. Johnson's division, and saved the right wing of Lee's army.

Last but not least in importance, the so-called "Rebellion Records," published by the United States government, admitted by all to be unimpeachable authority, reveal—what old soldiers knew during the war, and what the files of the OBSERVER show that it was demonstrating in its editorials, day by day—that North Carolina stood pre eminent among all the States in the number of troops supplied, absolutely and in proportion to population, and in the number of killed and wounded in battle.

Let not North Carolinians forget their proud heritage.

ON WHICH SIDE, THE REINFORCEMENTS?

Judge Walter Clark delivered a remarkable address the other day before the graduating class at the Richmond, Virginia, Medical College. We find it reported in full in the Raleigh News and Observer, and subjoin it.

The subject discussed is the most important that can engage our attention. There is no question that our Federal government, as cleverly devised by its framers, underwent a perversion during the time when the laws were silent that has radically changed it in practice. The great problem is how to restore it to its proper sphere. With a striking illustration of the decisive power with which our budding electors may turn the scale, Judge Clark appeals to the educated youth to take the side of Manhood as against Money.

The OBSERVER has been hammering at this subject for so long, and with so little apparent response, that it avails itself eagerly of the powerful aid of our ablest North Carolinian.

Said Judge Clark:

The poet Burns declared that in heaven itself he would "ask no more than just a Hieland welcome," and no invited speaker can ever have a handsomer introduction or a kinder welcome than he will always receive at the hands of a Virginia audience. The growth of this magnificent city is a pride to the whole South, of which for four long and ever memorable years it was the capital and the centre. Of the many evidences of rapid progress to be seen on all sides it is not my purpose to speak. It is proper, however, to express gratification which should be shared by every Southernor that here in our ancient capital, this institution for the education of physicians and surgeons has taken already so high a stand and that there is no need of going farther north to secure a medical diploma, whose value is recognized throughout the Union.

When I first saw the city of Richmond it was under vastly different auspices and amid other surroundings than those that greet us to-night. It was thirty-six years ago. Virginia had called for aid, and across her southern border North Carolina poured her troops like an Alpine torrent. At that time I was a lad of fourteen, a cadet at a military institute. The troops needing such instruction as it was thought we could give I was like many others, assigned to duty by the Governor, and entered this State attached to one of the North Carolina regiments. It was then that my feet first trod the soil of this heroic and historic city. Remaining in the service it was my fortune again and again during those four eventful years, the memory of which should never be forgotten, to pass through Richmond when men from Maine to Minnesota on the one side and men from Maryland to the Mexican border on the other, were contending for the possession of the Confederate capital. Ringed with fire, the city grew accustomed to the dull heavy booming of cannon, and as at Saragossa, people bought and sold, married and were given in marriage, danced or wept, as occasion served, while the work of war went on at the gates.

To-day it is hard to realize that the scene is the same. Lee and Jackson are glorious memories now. Another flag floats from the flag staff on your capital. From yon river, "the fleets of iron have fled" and where the long lines of infantry stood the green "grave grass grows where asleep are the ranks of the dead." Peace, sweet bosomed peace, broods above a city which numbers four fold the population of the one that withstood McClellan and Meade and Burnside and Hooker and Grant in the "brave days of old." Looking upon the surface of this peaceful scene one would murmur, "other times, other men."

Yet I must say to you, my young friends, that not in 1861, when the steady tread of the old Confederate regiments first echoed along these streets and the artillery and wagons came rumbling by and the bugle of marching cavalry rolled along your valleys, was there greater unrest in the minds of the masses of your fellow citizens, North and South, East and West, than there is at this moment of deep, dreamless, apparent peace. The hearts of men are strangely moved within them, for the masses are not satisfied with existing conditions. No one contemplates that the present unrest will culminate, like that of 1861, in armed strife, but all the signs that history has ever given of great impending changes are with us. None are lacking. Conditions will not, cannot remain as they are. Be assured of that. If you are men worthy of the revolutionary race of heroes who won our liberties, and equal to the generation which faced the perils of the great civil war, without shrinking, you should read and understand the signals of the coming storm. There are men to whom the present status is very comfortable. They denounce any statement that all others are not as fully satisfied as themselves.

It was your own great orator, who quoting the inspired seer of Israel, cried out in prophetic language: "They say peace, peace, but there is no peace." The conflict of ideas, the conflict of interests is more intense and more real at every point of contact than that which Mr. Seward proclaimed an "irrepressible conflict" in 1860. At Cooper Institute Mr. Lincoln truly declared to a startled generation that the Union could not remain half bond and half free. It is equally true now that this government cannot be dominated partly by freemen and partly by an oligarchy of wealth. One or the other must be sole masters of the Republic. The generation of 1860 had not, like this, the benefit of the lessons taught by four terrible years of war and hence the issue of this day can be settled by ballots—not by bullets. But it is well for us to comprehend the intensity of the question now to be settled and to understand, once for all, that it will not and can not be settled till there is a complete triumph for one side and a crushing, hopeless defeat for the other, a catastrophe so full and utter that whatever way it fall out, the victory will be engraved in profound modifications upon our organic law.

Be it understood that I come not before you to express, or to advocate, any views of my own, or of any party, or of any section. It would be an insult to you and unworthy of myself to use this occasion for such a purpose. But I accept the great thought of Terence the Latin poet, which St. Augustine tells us was received with thunders of applause by a Roman audience: "Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto." "I am a man, and what ever concerns the welfare of my fellow men can never be without interest to me." Called upon to address educated, talented young men who are to go out and become captains of thought and leaders in the hosts of our Israel, I should be unmindful of the duties and the opportunities of the occasion if I were to waste it in rhetorical platitudes or well-rounded sentences signifying nothing. The situation is too grave, the issues too important, the impending conflict too certain and the results too great and lasting. If I can say aught to impress upon your ingenuous minds that a great struggle, more important far than that of 1861, and as inevitable, (though, we trust to be settled in a different forum) is before you and that you will be factors of consequence in that contest, then perhaps not altogether in vain I shall have stood before you. At Waterloo, when for hours the conflict for the mastership of Europe had hung in nearly even balances, and at last as the sun was bending low, victory seemed to incline to the French, a body of troops was seen far off towards the North marching towards the field of battle. On and on they came. Every glass was leveled upon them. Leaders and generals strained their vision to discover to which side the reinforcement belonged, for it would be cast into the scales, like the sword of Brennus. If they were the columns of Grouchy, then once more, and brighter than ever before, the star of Napoleon would beam upon a field lost and won; if they were the leading files of Blucher, then the Empire would pass away like a troubled dream and England, England would be the cry. On they came, with strides as steady as fate, as irresistible as destiny. They proved to be Bulow's division of Blucher's corps and fortune fled forever her spoiled and favorite child. The present generation is engaged in a like momentous struggle, not on the narrow battle field of a Belgium plain, but on an amphitheatre that reaches to the silent oceans. In the press, on the hustings, in the close converse of neighbor with neighbor the conflict of ideas is going on. It is becoming more and more intense. The forces are nearly evenly divided and both sides, like the contending armies at Waterloo, are looking for reinforcement to the generation that is arriving at manhood, for your weight will decide the issue. The arrival of your generation upon the battlefield will decisively end the struggle.

What are these contending forces and what is the true issue? Is it the tariff? That is a party issue over which either side predicts beneficial results if it wins, and disastrous consequences if it fails—and alternately one or the other wins and with better or worse conditions the country goes on. Is it the silver issue, the financial question? That is nearer the mark, yet that question is rather an incident, a symptom, a phase with suggested remedies and not the disease itself. Nor yet is it the conflict between labor and capital, nor the old, old struggle between State's Rights and the centralizing tendencies of the Federal government. The vital question lies deeper than any of these. It is that which the Roman republic had to face, which every Republican government has had to determine, and upon the answer to which, its continued existence as a republic depends. That question was very dimly and indistinctly discerned in the beginning of this great republic. It took on increased importance after the late civil war. Today it has become the great underlying question upon which men, instinctively, often unconsciously perhaps, are taking sides. It is a question which in a Republic must be settled, and there can be no peace until it is, and the result must be safeguarded by profound constitutional changes. The vital question which this country is called upon to determine, and towards the determination of which we are intelligently it may be, or blindly it may be, groping our way is "Where shall the actual governing power reside." "Shall it be in men or in money?" It is not a new question, but in a Republic it is the inevitable question whose determination settles all others. What matters it if the Constitution says that all political power resides in or is derived from the people if it has ceased to be true in fact? The Roman legions bore to the latest days of the empire upon their standards the words "The Senate and the Roman People" centuries after Augustus and Tiberius and Nero had stamped out the last vestiges of the popular will. There were still Tribunes of the People, and Consuls and a Senate and the forms of a republic in official documents and proceedings long centuries after the real power had passed from the curia and the comitia to the barracks of the Prætorian Guards, and when there was no will in Rome save that of their master. Years after the victor of Marengo had been crowned Emperor and the sword of Austerlitz had become the supreme power in France, the French coins and official documents still bore the superscriptions of the Republic. The nature of a government is not determined by its forms and titles. These usually remain unchanged long after the governing power has become vested elsewhere. What boots it if on parchment we shall continue to read that "All political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only and is instituted solely for the good of the whole," if it is not a living, potential, actual truth? If, as a matter of fact, great corporations through their agents, whether lobbyists or members of the Legislature itself can control a majority of that body, so that the choice of the corporations, and not the genuine choice of the people, is sent to the Federal hall of embassadors to sit as a Senator in Congress, then the parchment declaration is a flaunting lie. If gigantic combinations of wealth can elect or control majorities in State legislatures or in Congress so as to shape legislation, if they can be potent in the nomination and election of Federal or State officials, then the real governing power rests in money, and not in men, and your boasted republic is but a once beauteous form from which the spirit has already departed.

This is the question of the hour which should be pondered and understood with a full grasp of its meaning and all its consequences which must flow from the displacement of the centre of gravity in government. If this displacement has already measurably taken place, or if there is grave danger of it, the struggle to restore it will bring on the crisis which will determine the real nature of our government. For mark you well this fact: That if multi-millionaires, or vast combinations of capital, have succeeded, or shall succeed, to the real control of legislation, they have only won its possession because it can be immensely profitable to them; if profitable, they cannot afford to run the risk, from time to time, of losing so profitable a domination by popular agitation. They will seek, if they have not already done so, to strengthen themselves by securing the majority of the Federal Senate, and an influence in the Executive councils—and even more important than that, the majority of appointments to the Federal bench, whose life tenure and uncontrolled power of construing constitutions and statutes will be of invaluable aid. In Rome, where the augurs, by reading signs in the sky or inspecting the entrails of fowls could adjourn assemblies of the people by decreeing the day to be unlucky, the augurs were invariably selected by those in power, the personnel of the augurs being indispensable for their purposes. Nor, as time goes by, will the matter stop even with the selection of judicial augurs. Agitation, public agitation, affects values—that horrible bete noire of capitalism. Profound constitutional changes, either secured by express enactment or read into the Constitution by servile judges, must lessen the opportunity for agitation by rendering it powerless, and the gradual increase and the maintenance of a large standing army must prevent all thought of resistance. If the money power, as has been charged, and as is believed by many, is already largely in the control of the government, State and national, then the steps just described will be natural and necessary to protect and preserve that profitable power in their hands, leaving the empty forms of a republic to stand in silent, but impotent protest.

On the other hand, if the control of legislation is so highly profitable and important to the money power, it will be an irreparable calamity to the toiling masses to lose it. The founders of the republic fondly believed they had secured it not only for themselves, but for their posterity for all time. If the advocates of popular government win, they in turn, still less than the money power, can rest easy in the victory with the organic law remaining as it is. Experience has shown its weakness and its insufficiency. There are many points requiring amendments. It would be tedious, perhaps beyond my power, to point out any except the most obvious. The election of United States Senators by State Legislatures has been so often a perversion of the popular choice and a concession to corporations that the public sentiment to confer upon the people of each State, instead of its Legislature, the election of its Federal Senators is confined to no party and to no section. The bill to amend the Constitution in that respect has passed the lower House of Congress more than once, and once at least by a unanimous vote. The corporations have so far been able to prevent its passage by the Senate itself. The Federal judiciary, by its mode of appointment, especially lays itself open to the grasp of great monopolies and combinations whose influence in such matters is asserted to have become almost irresistible of recent years. The life tenure of office, placing the occupants of the Federal bench beyond reach of public complaint, if their trust is abused, and the finality of their power as interpreters of the Constitution and statutes, combine to make it essential to the great monopolies to control the appointments in this branch of the government. There are unquestionably many able and spotless men on the Federal bench to day, but it has been asserted, and must be confessed, not without some foundation in fact, that it is rapidly becoming the rule to fill such positions with men whose life work has been that of counsel for great corporations and whose entire training is calculated to bias them upon all questions upon which corporation interests and popular rights must clash. One of the incidents of the coming struggle will be a determined effort to make the Federal judges elective by the people of their respective districts and circuits and for a term of years. This change has already been deemed necessary and decreed by nearly every State as to its own judiciary and there are still stronger and more urgent reasons why the people should have more weight and the corporations less in naming the Federal judges.

Remember that it was the sage of Monticello who pointed out the "sapping and mining" which would overthrow the Constitution if the ultimate construction of statutes and Constitution was left to so unrepublican an institution as a body of men who were selected for life and without the public having any voice in their selection. Time has proven his wisdom and aggravated the evil he denounced.

There are two classes of men only who are likely to oppose the election of United States Senators and United States judges by the people: First, there are those who accept the phrase of a government of and by the people as a formula merely. They at heart do not believe the people are capable of self government. They would never have trusted them with the election of Governors, members of Congress, or the President, and they sincerely fear to trust to the voice of the people the selection of any other officer whatsoever. The other class is that whose self interest, personal aspirations or orders from those above them bind to oppose popular enfranchisement in the selection of Federal Senators and judges.

Then there is the great transportation question. From its economic side, it is of vast importance. By secret rebates, they can build up and destroy at will, cities and individual fortunes. It is too great a power to be entrusted to the hands of a few irresponsible men, the control of whom is generally found to be centered in that modern Babylon by the Thames. Of vast importance from the economic side, the danger is deadly from the governmental standpoint. By the vast number of their employes, the great numbers of the press and of the bar whom they retain, and their ready power of concentration of influence upon pivotal points, they have a preponderating weight which can endanger the maintenance of popular government. The suggested remedy of government ownership of railroads is untried here and is fraught with prophesied evils. The remedy sought to be applied in many States of control by means of Railroad Commissions, has too often resulted in the railroads electing the Commissioners and simply adding the Commissions to their assets. The question must needs be solved, but its solution has not yet been found. It is the old riddle of the Sphynx. To fail to answer it is death. There are still other matters which need not be discussed now. Who shall win the victory remains to be seen. But that inevitable conflict is at hand, and that its results will be lasting, and will leave its mark in Constitutional changes, is beyond question.

It should not be lost sight of that in this struggle for the possession of the governing power, there is no taint of an agrarian spirit. There is no appreciable element of the American people who are opposed to property rights. It is not opposition to property, but to its combination in vast masses for political purposes, that it may control legislation and the machinery of government, in the interest of the combination and against the property rights of others. It was George McDuffie who declared that legislation could be the most powerful and exacting of plunderers. There is no hatred of corporations as such. They are essential in the service of civilized life, nay indispensable. Nor even against railroad corporations, so far as they keep within the legitimate duties of their creation, but it is when they seek to use their enormous power of wealth and organization for the undue emolument of their owners and by entering the polical arena seek to control legislation and public policy, that the collision becomes inevitable. The opposition is not to them as servants of the public, but as would-be masters of the people. That we have already passed the danger line as to the aggregation of wealth, will be seen from this summary from reliable sources: Egypt, Persia and other great empires fell when less than ten per cent. of the people had secured nine tenths of the accumulated wealth of those empires. The glories of imperial Rome crumbled into dust before the brawny arms of the half-naked barbarians of the Northern forests when 1,800 families had garnered the mass of its wealth. Already to day one-half of one per cent. of the people of this country own over one half of its entire wealth, and 9 per cent. of its people own seventy five per cent. of its property. This condition tends rapidly to aggravate itself. To day in Europe forty per cent. of the householders are tenants. In this grand young republic already seventy per cent. of the householders, nearly double the European ratio, do not own but rent their homes. This condition of things has not accidentally happened. It has been brought about by the great corporations and combinations of capital. Already many warning voices have been raised. I will mention only two—and they are leaders in the two most conservative professions in the world.

In an address before the American Bar Association at Milwaukee, in 1893, Mr. Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court of the United States, the holder of a post which is a guarantee of his conservatism, and speaking to the most conservative body in the world—the leaders of the bar—pointing out the evils of this rapid concentration of wealth into a few hands, suggested that without interfering with one's accumulations in his life time, these vast estates whose continuance is a menace to our form of government could be effectually broken up by repealing our statutes of wills and statutes of descent, and providing that at any one's death all above a certain limited amount to each child should be otherwise distributed or go into the coffers of the State. He pointed out what every lawyer knows, though it is contrary to our habits of thought, that no man, after he passes beyond this "vale of tears," has the right to dictate what shall become of his property. If he could of right control it for one generation he could for many generations, which the law years ago found it necessary to prohibit. The present condition of things imperatively demands some limitation upon the transmissal from hand to hand of these colossal estates. The public welfare is the supreme law. The promotion of the public welfare is named in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States as one of the motives for that instrument. Salus populi suprema lex. The same reason requires the breaking up of the great estates accumulated by trusts and which in turn create and give a motive for the formation of trusts. Without taking further time, I will quote a single phrase from the words of one who is better known to fame by the designation of "Ian McLaren," a conservative of a most conservative church, the Kirk of Scotland. In his late work, "Words of the Master," he says, "A millionaire now is almost worshipped, but if the signs of the times are not at fault the day is not far distant when to die possessed of great wealth will be to stamp one as a semi-criminal." These quotations might be greatly extended, but when we reflect that these utterances are from leaders of thought in the two most conservative professions in the world—for your own great profession has now become one of the most progressive on the planet, a very Edison among the professions—when such speech comes from such men we know that we are face to face with the great evil of the day and that the public welfare demands its abatement. I will add just here one other quotation. In his message to Congress December 3, 1888 President Cleveland used these striking words: "The communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweaning cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil, which exasperated by injustice and discontent attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule." He might have said it was a thousand fold more so. The real menace to men of moderate property and those seeking to earn a modest competence is not in the poor and the weak but in the colossal and mighty combinations which lay their hands upon States and recoil not on the threshold of the national judiciary.

"Words," said Mirabeau, "words are things." Aware of that fact, those who serve the money power by speech and pen are wont to dub those who entertain sentiments adverse to government by money as anarchists, socialists and communists. But be not daunted in this contest by epithets. The very combination of epithets will show that they are words, nothing more. An anarchist is one who is opposed to all government. He is the ne plus ultra of individualism. Society has nothing to fear from the few hundred throughout the Union professing that faith. At the very opposite pole are the communists who believe in government for everything, in the community of goods. This system failed under the Apostles themselves who gave it a trial, and it is not likely to be tried with any success again while poor human nature remains what it is. Between those two opposite poles, anarchism or no government on the one hand and communism or government in everything at the other lies socialism. Every civilized government is to a large extent and almost in proportion to its degree of civilization socialistic. The original conception of government was a policeman with a big stick to prevent or punish murder and violence, theft and other crimes so that property and person might be secure. But we have become far more socialistic than that crude beginning. When taxes were laid on the property and persons of all, whether having children or not and not in proportion to the number of children in order to educate other people's children, a most unmistakable stride towards socialism was taken, yet our public schools are now our pride, and justly too. Socialistic, too, is the levy of public taxes to be used for hospitals for the sick, the poor, the insane, the blind and the deaf and dumb. So is the post office itself, for what connection is there between government in its original function of preserving peace and order and the distribution of intelligence. In like manner municipal ownership of lights, water and street cars—admirable as it is and admirably as it has operated for the public good—is essentially socialistic. I would not be misunderstood as opposing any of these measures because they are socialistic, nor as advocating further steps in that direction. That is not my purpose, but to call to your minds that whether a measure is to be adopted or not, should depend upon whether it will serve the public welfare—and it is not to be rejected if the only objection that can be urged is that some one thinks it is socialistic, seeing that so large a part of the better portion of government is already of like nature. We need to be often reminded, indeed we should never forget, that government exists for the people and not the people for the government. It was your great statesman, Thomas Jefferson, who, for maintaining this sentiment in the opening of the century, brought down upon his head the wrath of those who believed in government by the few.

The breez s that sweep from the South across the dark and bloody trocha, from the orange groves of the Queen of the Antilles, bear to us the despairing cry of Cuba Libre from men whose souls are stirred by the same sacred fire that burned in the bosom of the heroes of '76, and already Maceo has fallen the Warren of this new struggle for liberty. And from across the deep waters, borne by the harnessed lightning, from Epirote valleys and Thessalian plain, comes the clash of arms where the descendants of Epaminondas and Miltiades are struggling in the lists with the myrmidons of the modern Xerxes. Our hearts go out to Cuban and to Cretan, to Epirotes and the men of Macedonia, and our hands might go too if our government really expressed the feelings of our people. But are we sure that John Randolph, of Roanoke, was not right when he said: "Sir, the Greeks are at our door." In seeking the salvation of others, are we sure of our own? While sympathizing with the struggle for self-government elsewhere, are we certain that we have it ourselves? Is there no whisper of the lobby that at times is more potent than the voice of the people? Is there never behind the Executive a power greater than the executive itself?

When Napoleon Bonaparte was an unknown Lieutenant of artillery, some one asked Abbe Raynal why he spent so much time talking with him. "Because," said the Abbe, "there is so much future in him." It is always pleasant to talk to young men—there is so much future in them, but my young friends, I will claim your attention no longer. I might have spoken to you of matters connected with your own great profession and the wonderful almost miraculous advances it has made in recent years, but in doing so I should have deserved the fate of him who carried coals to Newcastle. I might have spoken to you of my own profession; this would have interested me, but would have been dull to you. I might have interested you by praises of the beauty and perfections of the lovely sex which honors us with its presence to night, but to do so would have been a vain attempt to "paint the lily or gild refined gold." I might have referred to the glorious past of this grand old Commonwealth, the mother of statesmen and of States, but the eager youth of to-day think not of the past. They have their faces turned towards the glorious morn whose opening gates give glimpses of the golden corrusca tion of the dawn. The future is theirs, all theirs, and it will be what they shall make it. I have therefore met you on that platform where all citizens of the Republic stand together, in which all have an equal interest. I have told you of the great and just unrest in the public mind and the dissatisfaction at present conditions. I have called your attention to the fact that the vital and inevitable issue overshadowing all others is whether the governing power shall reside in manhood or money. I have endeavored to briefly call your attention to the consequences of victory for either side and to some of the remedies suggested, and I now again repeat that the disposal of the victory is with your generation, for you shall bear in your hands the issues of life and death for the last great experiment of free government. With you it shall rest whether the silent centuries are already to close over the tomb in which shall rest the last hope of humanity.

On your capital grounds stands the colossal statue of the world's greatest leader who won the battle for the free. Around him, on eternal guard, are the bronzed figures of those who preserved that liberty in civic halls and high debate for many a weary year. Out yonder overlooking "Fame's eternal camping ground" in Holywood Cemetery, and the dreamless sleep of many a chieftain and many a soldier, is the peerless form of another of the world's greatest leaders, he who said that "Duty is the noblest word in the English language." Where these immortals have led the way, we the children of men can afford to follow.

KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN!

Surely if the word REGULATOR is not on a package it is not

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

Nothing else is the same. It cannot be and never has been put up by any one except

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

And it can be easily told by their TRADE MARK—

Scott's Emulsion

is made up of the most essential elements that go to nourish the body. Where the appetite is varying or lacking, it increases it, and where digestion is weak, it aids it to perform its function in a more vigorous way. It enriches the blood, makes healthy flesh and cures chronic coughs and colds by making it possible for the body to resist disease. Our friends tell us "IT WORKS WONDERS" but we never like to over-state the merits of our remedy even when it has been tested and tried for overtwenty-five years. If you will ask for it, we will send you a book telling you more about the subject than we can put in a few words.

Go to your druggist for Scott's Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cts. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

An English Ad and Answer.

Here is an advertisement that recently appeared in an English paper:—"A lady in delicate health wishes to meet with a useful companion. She must be domestic, musical, an early riser, amiable, of good appearance and have some experience in nursing. A total abstainer preferred. Comfortable home. No salary."

A few days afterward the advertiser received by express a basket labeled: "This side up—with care—perishable." On opening it she found a tabby cat, with a letter tied to its tail. It ran thus:

"Madam—In response to your advertisement, I am happy to furnish you with a very useful companion which you will find exactly suited to your requirements. She is domestic, a good vocalist, an early riser, possesses an amiable disposition and is considered handsome. She has had a great experience as a nurse, having brought up a large family. I need scarcely add that she is a total abstainer. As salary is no object to her, she will serve you faithfully in return for a comfortable home."

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY-FIRST, May 4, 1897.

May came to us in a shower of tears, and that having subsided, she is giving us rather cool treatment. Perhaps the bonny month herself is not to blame—it may be that recent immigrants brought their climate along with them; anyway, we are having the kind of weather that Goldsmith found

"Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread—
Where Winter hing'ring chills the lap of May."

Mrs. John Buie has returned from an extended visit to her niece, Mrs. John McEachern, of Georgia.

Mrs. John Blue, of Aberdeen, is spending several days with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Owen.

Miss Katie Shaw is at home again after spending several months with relatives near Hartsville, S. C.

Miss Torrie Buie has gone to spend the summer with relatives at Marlow, Ga.

A goodly number of our people attended the Westminster celebration last week and vote the time profitably and delightfully spent. The addresses were of a very high order and extremely enjoyable. Perhaps it was natural for Mr. Lancaster to refer to the "Wars of the Roses"—indeed one rather expected it. It is strange that so few of the town people attend such meetings, we were surprised to find so sparse an attendance in consideration of what the event was. If it were not so far in futurity and we had assurance that conditions would not be reversed, we would suggest holding the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the Westminster Assembly at Galatia or some country church!

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

Fayetteville Oil Mill.

SEED NOTICE.

We will buy Cotton Seed until April 26th. Those having seed to sell or exchange will please deliver them by that date.

FAYETTEVILLE OIL MILL.

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

"Going into a decline." How often do we hear this expression. What does it mean? It means that people are losing flesh, growing thin, wasting.

The way to correct this condition is to improve the digestion. The condition arises from an inability to eat and digest food. In fact food does more harm than good because it ferments and putrefies in the stomach, developing poisonous substances which when absorbed cause various disorders.

What is required is that the stomach be made to perform its duties. The Shaker Digestive Cordial is a food already digested and a digester of foods as well. It will make the stomach healthy. Get a book from the druggist and read about it.

A California chemist has robbed Castor Oil of its bad taste. LAXOL is its name.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 15, 1897.

I was suffering with weakness and a tired feeling nearly all the time, and nothing which I took seemed to do me any good. I was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and procured a bottle, and it did me more good than any other medicine. I recommend it to any one suffering with similar complaints.

MRS. HENRIETTA WRIGHT.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient

This is the Package—

remember it. It contains

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder

that cleans everything quickly, cheaply and perfectly.

For economy buy 4lb. package.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

The Methodist have decided to have their Sunday School pic nic at Red Springs on the 26th of May.

Swain High School at Stedman, N. C., will have its commencement on May 21, Exercises beginning at 11 A. M. At 2:30 P. M. the annual Literary Address will be delivered by Hon. E. W. Kerr, of Clinton, N. C. At 8:30 P. M. there will be a concert

A Question of Jurisdiction.

The criminal cases which were continued from the last Superior court to the July Superior court and over which there is some question as to the jurisdiction of the Criminal court now in session, will be treated, we understand, by Judge Sutton like any other case for trial at this court. The Judge thinks that the act creating the Criminal court, though not in so many words transfering the continued criminal cases from the Superior to the Circuit court, yet the implication is such.

Gen. Rosser Next Week.

Captain McNeill tells us that he has made an engagement with Gen. Thos. L. Rosser to give a series of his historical illustrated lectures, at the Armory on May 3rd, 4th and 5th.

He uses Edison's latest invention—show life like animated pictures, and from all accounts, his entertainment will be a very popular one.

This is the entertainment that the Chief sent Capt. Jones, of Hose Company No. 2, to Rockingham to investigate, and that gentleman was so struck with the entertainment that he advised securing General Rosser at any cost.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met Friday afternoon in the Mayor's office. Col. Cook presided, and the following members were present: A. A. McKethan, J. A. Pemberton, B. R. Taylor, R. McMillan, C. B. McMillan, D. A. McMillan, T. T. Wright, W. S. Mautsby, Leighton Huske, J. B. Underwood, J. G. Hollingsworth and W. B. Raiford.

The Mayor read a petition from the Ladies' Monument Association, requesting that the city employ Mr. Lamb and a number of workmen to beautify the monument square. The Mayor stated that he had employed a number of men to work under the direction of the monument association and asked the board's opinion as to the employment of Mr. Lamb. The aldermen decided that they should do no more than furnish the labor.

The question of cleaning up the cemetery for the 10th of May was left with the cemetery committee with full power to act.

Alderman Taylor, chairman of the street committee, stated that the superintendent of the board of health had notified him to have every ditch in the city cleaned out immediately, and that he would require a large force of street hands to do this. The matter was continued until the next meeting.

The filter just put in by the water works company in compliance with their contract was a subject of some discussion, which ended in the appointment of a committee to examine the filter. Aldermen A. A. McKethan, R. McMillan and J. B. Underwood were appointed on this committee.

No other business coming up the board adjourned.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 317.4

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms*.
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER,

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

THE BEST SEWING MACHINE.

From observation, experience and inquiry we are convinced the Wheeler & Wilson is the best Sewing machine made. We have therefore accepted the agency for this machine and can offer a good trade on easy terms to parties in need of a high-grade machine. If called on at once we can make special arrangements as to terms. Don't miss an opportunity.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Saw-mill men will please note—we can use a few car loads of Lumber, Laths, Shingles, etc., and we are willing to make a fair exchange. If you desire a trade, let us know. Come and see us, or, if possible, we will visit you.

GOOD BELTING.

The New York Belting and Packing Company have made us agents for their Celebrated Rubber Belting. We will carry a stock of their goods. They have arranged so we can give you a high-grade belting at very little more cost than you have been paying for ordinary grades. Please remember this and try a belt from us at the first opportunity. We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MAY 6, 1897

Henderson & Stevens have had their barber shop in the hotel building handsomely papered, painted and generally improved.

North Carolina in the War.

Since the editorial on the second page was put in type, the Raleigh News and Observer has come to hand with an article of similar import.

Earthquake Shocks'

A correspondent requests us to give the dates of the earthquake shocks at Charleston. The first shock was at 10 P. M. August 31, 1886, another shock was felt the following afternoon and another at 10:55 P. M., Sept. 2nd.

Off For Los Angeles.

Capt. J. M. Walker, one of four delegates from North Carolina to the Annual National Convention of the Order of Railway Conductors which meets at Los Angeles, California, on the 11th inst., left for that place Wednesday. Capt. Walker will be at least 5 days en route.

The Folb Robbers.

The three convicted robbers, Johnson, Williams, and Jackson, arrived from the penitentiary Wednesday in the custody of special deputies Goddard and Faircloth, and will be kept here to give testimony in the case of Julius Sellers, charged with participating in the robbery of Folb's store and shooting officer Buckingham.

Something Nice for the Little Ones.

The children of Miss Mallett's school are beginning to put the finishing touches to their year's work, which promises to be more of a success than usual. Miss Mallett has already engaged, for next year, a Kindergarten graduate, skilled in this work, to take charge of a *pure* Kinder garten in her school.

The Dispensary Board

The Dispensary Board met Monday afternoon all the members: Judge Buxton, A. A. McCaskill and Q K. Nimocks being present. Nothing of importance was considered and the Board after reading the various propositions from houses desirous of selling the county liquors adjourned.

State Municipal Elections.

The Democrats carried every town in North Carolina where there was an election Monday. Some of these towns are: Fayetteville, Raleigh, Charlotte, Salisbury, Rockingham, Winston, Greensboro, Durham, Oxford, Chapel Hill and Elkin.

In Charlotte, Springs, Independent Democrat, beat Weddington, the regular nominee.

A New Business.

Mr. J. W. Menefee, of Graham, has rented the Lilly store on the south side of Hay street and will shortly stock it with a large line of dry goods. It is rumored that it is to be a wholesale establishmen . Mr. Menefee we understand will shortly move to Fayetteville and make his home with us. He will be a valuable acquisition to Fayetteville's commercial and social life.

Delegates to the Council.

The Vestry of St. John's Church Monday elected the following delegates and alternates to the Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, which convenes at Goldsboro on the 21st instant:

Delegates: E. J. Hale, B. R. Huske, A. H. Socomb, E. D. Kyle.

Alternates: J. J. Croswell, J. C. MacRae, R. P. Buxton, Dr. Hunter.

Murder Near Red Springs.

Judge McEachern, of Red Springs, was in the city Tuesday and told of a murder near his town Monday night. He said that three white men, named Tolar, White and Norton, all tenants of Col Bethune, quarrelled about Tolar's wife, and in the fight which followed, Tolar was killed. White and Norton were arrested and are now in custody at Red Springs.

The Churches.

Rev. Jos. N. Starr, of Baltimore, preached an excellent sermon at the Episcopal church Sunday.

At the Baptist church Sunday morning our former townsman, Mr. Jno. R. Tolar, delivered an address on Jerusalem and surrounding historical places. It was an interesting lecture and exceedingly well delivered.

Died in Georgia.

Mrs. John H. Smith (Miss Eugenia McIver) died in Georgia Saturday in her 60th year. The remains were brought to this city Monday, accompanied by Mr. M. C. Smith, a son of the deceased, and were taken to her former home in Gray's Creek township and interred. The funeral services were conducted at the grave by Rev. Mr. Graham of the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Smith, who was an aunt of Dr. J. H. Marsh, leaves two sons, both married and living in Georgia. He husband was killed in the civil war.

His Girl Kicked Him.

Friday a woe begone looking colored man entered the Register of Deeds office and asked Mr. McCaskill if he would not take back a license which had been issued in March. He said that after he had obtained the license his girl decided not to marry him and that though he had used his most persuasive eloquence for nearly two months, it was all to no purpose. The clerk told the discarded lover that he would be glad to accommodate him but that he had already made his March report to the county commissioners and therefore it was impossible.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Pills. A trial will convence you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Sons, druggists.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The County Commissioners met in regular monthly session Monday with chairman Cotton and Messrs. Gainey and McFarland present.

The following men and women were placed on the county pension list: Jane Smith, Emily and Mary McArthur, Sam Martin, John Lovett, Mrs. Carroll, Jack Robeson, John Scott.

The monthly report of Dr. J. V. McGougan was tendered and accepted.

Ordered, that the chairman and attorney be appointed a committee to draw plans and specifications and arrange for the construction of a bridge across Bone's creek on the centre plankroad at Currie's mill.

Ordered that J. Vance McGougan amputate the foot of Ben Few.

Ordered, that the sheriff pay over to R. P. Buxton chairman of the county dispensary board the sum of $100 in scrip.

It was ordered that the supervisors of public roads in Cross creek township be authorized to assign hands to work and put in proper condition the road leading from J. B. Smith's corner intersecting with Robinson street at Mims's pond if no objection by property owners on said road.

That W. H. C. Levy be appointed list taker in place of Jesse Carter who was appointed but moved out of Pearce's mill township.

The Treasurer tendered his monthly report and the same was accepted.

That list as furnished by the Register of Deeds of unlisted taxes be placed in the hands of the county attorney for collection.

The sheriff offered his monthly report and it was accepted. The report showed a balance on hand of $659 20.

The following were appointed a committee to fund the debt of Cumberland county: A. H. Slocomb, R. P. Buxton, Walter L. Holt and J. A. McFarland.

Ordered, that the Treasurer pay the coupons held by Clayton Giles of Wilmington, N. C., the sum of about $400, out of the first moneys coming into his hands.

J. R. Smith, Treasurer, offered his monthly report and the same was accepted. Report showed balance on hand of $0 03.

No other business coming before the board it adjourned to meet the first Monday in June.

The City Election.

There was nothing but the closed bar room doors to remind one Monday that it was an election day. There was no opposition to the Democratic ticket, and the casting of one vote would have done just as well, so far as electing was concerned, as the 226 votes (the highest vote) received by Alderman Huske.

The following was the entire vote:

FOR MAYOR:	
William S. Cook,	216
FOR ALDERMEN:	
William S. Maultsby,	208
Thomas T. Wright,	208
Benjamin R Taylor,	220
Robert L. Holland,	217
Dugald A. McMillan,	216
Charles B McMillan,	218
John A. Pemberton,	219
James F. Johnson,	219
Alfred A. McKethan,	221
James G. Hollingsworth,	219
Leighton Huske,	226
Edward J. Kennedy,	211
Joseph B. Underwood, Jr.,	215
Jerry W. Johnson,	215
FOR BOARD OF AUDIT AND FINANCE:	
J. D. McNeill,	213
D. H. Ray,	218
W. H. Powell,	214

The Minstrels.

The Raleigh News and Observer of Monday publishes the program of the minstrel show in this city and says:

Just after the adjournment of the Legislature two years ago, Sidney Rosenfeld, the playright and creator of the "Senator," said that there was brilliant material in the goings and sayings and environments of that body out of which to construct a popular drama. What Mr. Rosenfeld failed to do then, the talent of Fayetteville is doing now in connection with the recent legislature. We have before us the Fayetteville Observer giving an account of the performance in that city last Friday night.

We understand that the Fayetteville company will give this performance in other North Carolina cities. We have no doubt that Raleigh, at least, would give them a packed house.

A Big Capture.

Mr. J. J. Crosswell, of the Southern Express Company, and Fayetteville's Chief of Police, Capt. Flowers, made a big capture of Lucama, a few miles this side of Wilson, Saturday morning. It was the arrest of Jas. Thomas, alias Geo. Roberts, charged with holding up and robbing an Express train on the Louisville & Nashville Railway near Calera, Alabama, on March 9th last, for whom the Express Company offered a reward of $300

Placards, giving a full description of the man and offering the reward for his apprehension, have been posted all over the country, and Saturday Capt. Flowers received information that a person answering the description of Thomas was at Lucama.

Mr. Crosswell and Capt. Flowers arrived here Saturday evening with their prisoner, and then Capt. Flowers turned him over to officer Maultsby to take to Wilmington.

LATER.—A telegram has just been received from Wilmington stating that the man captured at Lucama by Capt. Flowers and Mr. Crosswell was not the man wanted for the Express robbery.

A Household Necessity.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists Sold by B. E Sedberry & Sons.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

Court Notes.

The Criminal Court disposed of the following cases after dinner recess Monday:

Nathaniel Baie, charged with cutting Clipton Pearce, submitted, and was fined $5 and costs.

Sidney Mitchell was convicted of stealing clothing from Mr. A. L. McCaskill, and sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months. He is the boy that was serving a sentence in jail and was hired out by Mr. McCaskill, and after spending the night ran of with a lot of clothing.

Archie Young, charged with rape, was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The sheriff was ordered to summon a special venire of 75 men for this case Thursday morning.

The case of Mrs. T. J. Sikes against her husband, T. J. Sikes, for abandonment came up but was not pressed, upon defendant's paying the costs.

The time of the court Tuesday was occupied by the case of Alex. Hodges, charged with larceny. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and defendant was discharged.

No ease of great importance has been tried as yet in the Criminal Court. Judge Sutton has been very lenient in his sentences of convicts so far, though he lectures them roundly.

The cases disposed of Tuesday evening were:

Pit Deal, assault on Rob Royals, plead guilty and was sentenced to three months in jail.

John Musselwhite, affray in Hope Mills, not guilty.

Noah Jones, bigamy, guilty, four months in jail.

Martin and Sam Hadley, assault and battery, found guilty and fined one penny and costs.

Geo. Ray assaults upon Martin and Sam Hadley with deadly weapon, six months in jail

Williams Jones, larceny, plead guilty and sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary.

John Russell, assault with deadly weapon, plead guilty and given two months in jail.

Andrew Murphy and Frank Monroe, larceny, found guilty and each sentenced to twelve months in the penitentiary.

Nicols Brown and John Stewart, larceny, found guilty and senteneed to twelve months in the penitentiary. These are the two colored boys who stole clothing from Lucy Waddill's house in Redbone and then gave the officers such a lively chase across the river and into Flea Hill. They say that Wilmington is their home.

At the Armory.

The entertainment Monday night at the Armory was immensely enjoyed by the three hundred ladies and gentlemen who attended it. The Kinetoscope, as seen here heretofore, was wonderful enough; but that was like a manikin counterfeit of a living, grown human being, compared to the Kinetoscope with the Projectoscope attachment, as exhibited by General Rosser last night. We think we do not exaggerate when we say that the highly intelligent audience were more surprised and delighted than they have ever been before with a night's entertainment in Fayetteville. Life-like pictures of men and women, and horses and other animals, going through the usual movements of walking, and running and gesturing, is an amazing accomplishment even for the Wizard Edison. It seems but a step away from artificial wheat fields and artificial beefsteaks. Then the Millenium.

General Rosser scored a good point in his lecture by calling attention to the fact, well known to students of history, that the North, not the South, committed the first act of war.

We advise everybody that can spare the time, to go to-night. The exhibition is most entertaining and wonderful.

An Appeal to the Public.

When the undersigned went abroad in 1885 he had the files of the Observer from 1817 to 1865, inclusive, (which are his personal property), deposited in the old Bank of Fayetteville Building, where they were kindly given storage by its officers. They were recently carted away from the Bank and it is now discovered that all of the files from 1817 to 1824, inclusive, are missing. It is supposed that they were taken off at different times, by responsible parties, for reference, and that the borrowers, as is so often the case with books, forgot to return them.

This appeal is now published with the earnest request that search be made and the books returned at once, as they are particularly needed now.

Respectfully,

E. J. HALE.

Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic is a ONE-DAY Cure. It cures the most stubborn case of Fever in 24 Hours.

Your Boy Won't Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble, following Typhoid Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with the doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy won't live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to use of Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial Bottles Free at B. E. Sedberry & Sons drug store.

Memorial Day.

Capt. A. B. Williams, who has been appointed by the Ladies Memorial Association, Marshal for Memorial Day, requests that the Independent Company, F. M. A. Cadets, and the Veterans, and all other organizations that can do so, will turn out on that day for the observance of such ceremonies as may be decided on A programme will be announced in a day or two. There will be no oration, but other appropriate exercises may be had that will rescue the day from neglect.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

The Criminal Circuit Court.

Thos. H. Sutton, Esq., is on the bench as Judge in his native town, for the first time. He has held several courts since his appointment, and from all of which good reports of him as a Judge have preceded him.

He arrived Sunday from Wilmington with his court stenographer, Miss Edna Robeson, of Bladen county. Miss Robeson up to her recent appointment to the position of court stenographer by Judge Sutton, was one of the private secretaries of Governor Russell. She is a niece of our townsman Capt. W. A. Robeson, and is said to be a young lady of much ability. It is certainly a refreshing thing to have a court stenographer and thus get rid of the delay and tediousness attendant upon a judge having to write down the evidence himself.

The criminal circuit court of Cumberland county convened at 10 o'clock with His Honor Judge Sutton on the bench and H. F. Seawell, Esq., as prosecuting attorney.

The grand jury, with Mr. J. A. Steel as foreman, was then sworn and charged. Judge Sutton's charge occupied exactly twenty-five minutes, and covered the most important part of the criminal law likely to come under the observation of the grand jury. He dwelt especially upon the law in regard to perjury, selling of intoxicants and cigarettes to minors and the corruption of juries. He made a special charge in regard to the Flea Hilt Stock Law fence. He said that it had come to his knowledge that the fence was not kept in proper repair, and through this neglect stock of people outside the territory wandered across the line and were impounded. He said that a tax was raised every year for the repair of this fence, and turned over to the Fence Commissioners, and if they did not apply the money to this purpose they were guilty of embezzlement. The judge said he knew nothing personally about the matter, but charged the grand jury to make a thorough investigation, and if necessary indict the commissioners.

The Westminster Celebration.

The opening exercises of the Westminster Celebration at the Presbyterian church Wednesday night were witnessed by a large congregation. Rev. Mr. Graham, in a few graceful words, welcomed the visitors, clerical and lay, in behalf of his parish, and then announced that the Rev. F. W. Farries, of Goldsboro, would preach the sermon. The Reverend gentleman took for his subject: "The Form of Sound Words," and for over an hour he held the audience spell-bound with his eloquence and learning. His sermon was in justification of the creed, not his creed only, but the creeds of all churches that had creeds, and in doing so he paid a fine tribute to the Scotch Irish for their share in formulating the Presbyterian creed at Westminster Abbey 250 years ago.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Presbytery of Fayetteville was convened by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Coppedge. It adjourned in a few minutes, however, to meet this morning, at the request of Rev. Mr. Graham, who stated that a reception was awaiting the visitors in the ladies' parlor in the lecture room in order that every one might get acquainted. And acquainted every one did get, for in this fine hall the ladies had spread a magnificent collation—beautifully decorated tables flowing over with ice cream, sherbets, cakes and, in fact, everything nice imaginable. All this was as nothing though to the delightful hospitality of the ladies of the Presbyterian church, the charming hostesses, they made their guests feel so much at home.

The music during the exercises that night, which was rendered by the best talent of the Methodist, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches, was superb, and excited the admiration of the most critical.

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., of [illegible] has had the files of [illegible] years' standing [illegible] cured by him. He [illegible] publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

A Sight Worth Seeing.

Capt. J. C. Huske, a day or two ago, took the writer out to the superb truck farm of the Messrs. Fitzell, the excellent Maryland gentlemen who have made their home with us and who are doing so much to help Messrs. Weldon Huske, Andrew Broadfoot, W. D. Smith, and others of our native truckers, in their efforts to make our sandhills bloom like gardens. Indeed, these gentlemen have turned what were recently forests, or pine-grown old fields, literally into gardens. Messrs. Fitzell's dewberry trellises are a sight to behold. They have fifteen acres of them, and there are rows upon rows, as straight as a die, of these graceful bush-vines, now all a-bloom, that look, each one, like a bridal wreath.

It will doubly repay any one for the time spent, to drive, or cycle, or even to walk over Haymount, and out into the beautiful country which the gentlemen named have made a picture of.

The Markets.

E. B. Cuthbert & Company furnish us the following from New York, at close of markets at 3 o'clock this afternoon:

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Sugar.	Am. Tob.	L. & N
Opening,	117⅛	69	44⅜
Highest,	117⅜	69½	44⅜
Lowest,	115⅝	68½	43⅜
Close,	115⅛	68⅞	43⅜

COTTON.

Month,	May,	Aug.,	Oct
Opening,	737	740	686
Highest,	739	740	687
Lowest,	734	736	685
Close,	736	738	685

Receipts Cotton, 3,500.
Receipts, Hogs, 26,000.
Sales Cotton, 96,000.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic, cure guaranteed 10c. 25c.

Where, O Where

Is that "wave of prosperity," that was to roll over the country and make everybody happy and contented, if not rich? This was the whole cry of the political speakers of the dominant party in the last campaign—that confidence would be restored, money would be released, manufactures increase, new enterprises open up in all lines, work would be plentiful at living wages and that trade and commerce would be better than in years past. Well, we were foolish enough to pin our faith to these vain babblings, and bought the biggest stock of Spring and Summer Clothing that we have ever carried—fully expecting the "Prosperity Wave" to reach us by the opening of the season; but, did it come? No, nay, nit—but the immense stock of clothing already contracted for arrived on time, and we were compelled to move into more capacious quarters to make room for it, and even the large double store in the Thornton Block, where we are now located, is literally packed with new and seasonable Clothing, Hats and Furnishing goods. What is the result? We find ourselves in a hole and must get a move on us and begin to hustle, or we will be left at the end of the season with so much stock on hand that we will have no room for winter goods.

Now come, let us reason together. There is clothing enough in our store to supply all the trade that comes here, and everyone needs something in this line. To-day we inaugurate a Clearance Sale that will continue through the whole season. Prices have been cut to the bottom notch and will be no lower. Investigate for yourselves, compare your needs with our ability to supply them, compare our prices with your ability to meet them and be convinced that truth is still to be found in an advertisement. Even the most blatant calamity howler will stop growling when he compares our prices with the values we offer. Profit is a thing of the past; for the present we are content simply to make sales, and will look to the future with the hope that our section of this great country may eventually catch up with or be overtaken by that generous "Wave of Prosperity" of which so much has been heard in the recent past.

Frank Thornton Dry Goods Co.'s Clothing Store.

Thornton Block.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 3rd, 1897.

The Memorial Celebration

Correspondence of the Observer.

MR. EDITOR:—In a conversation with the President of the Ladies' Memorial Association a day or two ago, I was surprised and grieved to hear of the lack of interest that is being shown by our people in this most worthy Association. Unless more interest is taken and more support given to them, the result will be that the beautiful custom of celebrating the 10th of May by patriotic addresses commemorative of the past deeds of our heroic dead and by the strewing of flowers over the last resting places of those who gave up their lives for their country on that memorable date, will become obsolete and exist only in the memory of a comparative few.

The Ladies' Memorial Association has been in existence since shortly after the close of the war. The sentiment that inspired its organization and that has maintained its existence is one of the noblest of all inspirations, and it is deplorable to feel that its existence is in danger of becoming extinct. The President assures me that it is next to impossible to get a meeting, that their calls for the mere pittance from their members (25c. per annum) is utterly disregarded, and that owing to the lack of interest shown and support received, that they will be unable to make the usual celebration this year, but will have to be content with the simplest ceremonies and in a measure depend upon the children of the community for any celebration at all.

I am afraid that in our desire to build fine monuments to please the eye and the fashion, that we are neglecting to respond to the impulses of our hearts and memories.

Columns of marble and bronze are all very well and to be desired, but the true spirit of patriotism is that which from the impulses of our hearts causes us to gather together annually, and by our personal and individual endeavors show to the world that we desire to forever keep green the graves of those who died for the "land that we love."

My time and my services have always been at the command of the Association, and I have always felt it an honor to be asked to assist them, and as long as I live they are at liberty to command me. Is it asking too much of my fellow-citizens for me to ask them to also assist these ladies in their patriotic endeavors.

Respectfully,

JAS. D. MCNEILL.

GETTING READY

Every expectant mother has a trying ordeal to face. If she does not

get ready for it, there is no telling what may happen. Child-birth is full of uncertainties if Nature is not given proper assistance.

Mother's Friend

is the best help you can use at this time. It is a liniment, and when regularly applied several months before baby comes, it makes the advent easy and nearly painless. It relieves and prevents "morning sickness," relaxes the overstrained muscles, relieves the distended feeling, shortens labor, makes recovery rapid and certain without any dangerous after-effects.

Mother's Friend is good for only one purpose, viz.: to relieve motherhood of danger and pain.

$1 dollar per bottle at all drug stores, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

FARE BOOKS, containing valuable information for women, will be sent to any address upon application to

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag t

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LATEST NEWS.

Senator Jones has a long conference with the republicans of the senate finance committee and the latter feel easier as to the success of their attempt to railroad the tariff bill through the committee. ——North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia naval reserves will unite in the encampment this summer. ——The senate committee is still investigating the working of the civil service; Public Printer Palmer testified before the committee that it hindered the proper and economical conduct of his department. ——President McKinley receives the new Chinese minister. ——The Tennessee centennial was formally opened Saturday, the machinery being started by President McKinley from the White house in Washington. ——A citizen of Macon, Ga., was taken in by the gold-brick swindle to the tune of $11,000. ——Cleveland (Ohio) authorities will allow no Sunday base ball playing. ——Another boat of the Vaillant is picked up; of twenty one men in it, seventeen had perished; the others kept themselves alive on the flesh and blood of a dog they took into the boat. ——Twenty-six more anarchists are condemned to death for participation in the bomb throwing in Barcelona June 7th last. ——German army officers rendered the Turks valuable assistance in the war with Greece. ——The German emperor sends to the sultan a message expressing appreciation of the manner in which the campaign was conducted against the Greeks. ——The result of the meeting of the Russian czar and the Austrian emperor is awaited by Europe with intense interest; it is said they have made an agreement covering the entire question of the future of Eastern Europe, entirely ignoring England, as no having any interest in the question.

From December 1st to May 1st, 189,728 tons of fertilizers were sold in this state; the price thereof was $4,268,880. ——It is decided not to hold a special meeting of the Farmers' Alliance; only nine counties voted therefor. ——Captain John S Lockhart, a prominent citizen of Durham, died yesterday. ——The Florida legislature takes another ineffectual ballot for senator. ——Dr. H. Holbrook Curtis, of New York, succeeds in photographing the tones of a human voice. ——Senator Pritchard and Judge Ewart see the president in the interest of H. A. Gudger, applicant for the Brazilian mission. ——W. A. Vandercook & Co., of California, wine dealers, bring suit to enjoin the dispensary officials of South Carolina interfering with their business in that state; the suit grows out of the recent seizure of a car load of wine recently shipped to that state on order of parties for their individual use. ——A majority of the inhabitants of Volo have gone to Athens; Greek, Italian, French and British warships are in the harbor and the town is patroled by 200 French soldiers.

The bank of Lumberton, at Lumberton, was organized yesterday with a paid up capital of $15,000 ——In the senate finance committee yesterday it was decided by a vote of six to five, to report the tariff bill to the senate, Senator Jones, of Nevada, voting with the republicans. ——Admiral Meade, of the United States Navy, died yesterday. ——The nomination of T. R. Purnell for judge came up in the senate yesterday, but, on objection, was laid over. ——Two Virginia penitentiary convicts make an attack upon a guard; one is shot and the other escaped. ——A real estate agent in Richmond, Va., was arrested on the charge of stealing $3,300. A passenger train on the Southern railroad is wrecked in Tennessee; two people were killed and others wounded.

Troublesome Tetter

Sufferod for Years and Could Find No Cure Until Hood's Sarsaparilla was Tried—Scrofula Cured.

"I suffered with tetter on one of my limbs just above the ankle. I tried a great many remedies, but nothing did me any good. The disease was very troublesome for 12 or 13 years. In the spring I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking several bottles of this medicine I was completely cured. Hood's Sarsaparilla also increased my weight." F. P. [illegible], Satesboro, Georgia.

"When my boy was three months old he broke out with eruptions. He was treated by a physician and the eruptions would heal but would break out again. We resorted to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when he had taken two bottles he was cured. He has had no trouble with scrofula since, but is perfectly well." JOHN R. SMITH, Shady Spring, W. Va.

If you have decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best, in fact, the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. Price $1, six for $5.

Representative to the Grand Lodge K. of P

At a regular meeting of Cumberland Lodge Tuesday Mr. Q. K. Nimocks was elected Grand Lodge representative and Mr. N. B. Alexander alternate.

The Grand Lodge Convention this year will be held in Charlotte, beginning June 15th, and promises to be of more than usual interest. Among other important matters to come before the Convention is the election of two representatives to the Supreme Lodge, and as there are several aspirants for the honors a lively time may reasonably be expected. Our Mayor and townsman, Col. W. S. Cook, is at present one of the Supreme representatives, and his many friends in and out of the order desire his re-election. Mr. D. A. McMillan is also an officer of the Grand Lodge, being Grand Master at Arms, and stands a good chance of becoming Grand Vice Chancellor at the approaching meeting of the Grand Lodge. The order of Knights of Pythias is growing rapidly throughout the State, and the reports of the Grand Lodge officers will show a wonderful record of progress during the past year. More than two hundred delegates are expected at the convention in Charlotte this year, and Cumberland Lodge No. 5, of this city, the banner Lodge of the State, expects to send a full delegation.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidney and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe—10c.

This is the age of adulterations, but HARPER Whiskey is guaranteed strictly pure, superlative whiskey. Chemists, analysts and physicians testify this repeatedly. The evidence is not only strong but conclusive. The people, too, find HARPER can be trusted implicitly; hence the enormous sales of this royal whiskey.

SOLD BY

J. W. INGOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C.

The Dispensary in Georgia.

ATHENS, GA., March 21st, 1897.

R. P. BUXTON, ESQ.,

Fayetteville, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of Mch 17th received, and allow me to congratulate you and the citizens of Cumberland county on the passage of your Dispensary act, which I know to be the solution of the whisky question, having seen it tried here for the last 6 years, and pronounced now even by its most bitter opponents (when first started) as being the solution and only solution of the whisky traffic. It will afford me great pleasure in assisting you, Dr. Haigh, and any other member of the board, with all the information I can gather. Will forward you in a few days rules and regulations, governing our dispensary. You will find them some different from the South Carolina acts, and considered by us to be far better, as we have eight towns and two cities in the State running dispensaries, and all claim them a success, and would not have bar rooms back. We have only one dispensary in the county, besides the six adjoining counties are all dry, and get their supply from Athens; the same opens at sunrise and closes at sunset, and under the control of the 3 commissioners with full power to close same on days when they see proper, such as circus days, etc. We sell in ½ pint, quart, gallon and up to 4½ gallons, and not allowed to sell to a minor or an intoxicated person. Any person can buy a dozen or more times a day, so he or she is not intoxicated, and only allowed to make 50 per cent. on sales. Ours netted after all expenses were paid a little over ten thousand dollars last year and the same was prorated between the city and county according to tax valuation of said city and county.

Let me state that we get a direct tax from the negro and a certain class of whites which we would never get otherwise, and the same is spent on permanent improvements for both city and county.

If you will run it like Athens has run hers you will have no trouble, and after you have had it for a year you could not induce the people to have bar rooms back. The drug stores are not allowed to sell a *drop*. If we need a little for medicine we have to send to the Dispensary and get it. If the Dispensary is closed we have to do without, and we all get along finely.

We have no young men who drink here—he is looked down on No man can get a position who drinks. You might stay here for months and not see a drunken man. Our city is growing every year—we have over twelve thousand inhabitants and still increasing. Will write you more when I send you the Rules, &c.

With kind regards to all my friends,

I am very truly,

WARREN J. SMITH.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Pettigrew's Stiff Charge.

A Washington telegram of April 22nd, says:

Senator Pettigrew, from the committee on Public Lands, to day filed a minority report on the result of the investigation of the Perrine grant in Florida conducted during the last session. He takes issue with the majority and contends that it is the duty of Congress to declare the grant forfeited and of the executive department to cancel the patents and punish the offenders. He says that "no compliance on the part of the Perrine heirs with the provisions of the grant has been made, but by fraudulent, pretended compliance, patents have been secured to nearly 23,000 acres of public domain in fraud of the rights of the people of the United States, and without any consideration whatever." The report also expresses the opinion that "there is both fraud and mistake of facts of the officers of the government in issuing the patents." He says there are indications of collusion on the part of the officers of the government in helping along "this nefarious and fraudulent transaction."

The chief interest in the matter is because the Perrines are related to ex President Cleveland.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Bryan's Book

Whatever views one may hold everyone recognizes the fact that Mr. Bryan's campaign was an extraordinary one, and naturally there is a desire to know something more about this man, of whom few knew anything a year ago.

Mr. Bryan's book has been written. The biographical note is by Mrs. Bryan. The campaign story is by Mr. Bryan, and the speeches have been revised by him, and the book is a most complete history of the campaign of 1896

We have arranged with the publishers to offer this book, price $1.50, with the OBSERVER postage paid, for $2 25.

Or we will send the book as a premium for six subscribers at 50 cents each.

The demand for the book will be large, and the early orders will have preference. Order at once.

Crescent Bicycles

Fixed Quality..... Fixed Prices.....

There is no variation in Crescent quality. The Crescent you buy has the same beauty, strength and ease of running as the Crescent your neighbor rides. The experience of both will be the same in rare cycling pleasure.

And the enjoyment of neither will be marred by learning that one bought his Crescent cheaper than the other.

Fixed quality means fixed prices. Crescent prices are right for highest quality.

CATALOGUE FREE AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

Western Wheel Works CHICAGO :: NEW YORK

For Sale.

A gentle, thoroughbred horse, and buggy may be bought cheap for cash. Apply to

Mrs. JOSIE GRADY,

Fayetteville.

Peter Cartwright's Fine Answer.

Raleigh News and Observer.

Sunday's Pittsburg Dispatch contains an interview by George Alfred Townsend with Robt. R. Hitt, chairman Foreign Affairs committee, from which we make the following extract:

"I heard Lincoln argue a murder case against Stephen Logan, who had an extraordinary legal mind, and when he had finished his argument Lincoln took him by the hand in the court room and said: 'The best nisi prius lawyer that lives.' But Lincoln was better as a nisi prius lawyer before a jury than Logan. I heard him call his first witness, who was old Peter Cartwright, the preacher. Cartwright was the grandfather of the boy who had committed the homicide. 'How long have you known the accused?' said Lincoln.

"Old Cartwright turned his swimming eyes to the boy and waited a good while before he answered. 'I have known him since he wept an infant in my arms.'

"It was a fine answer. You know when babes are born they are crying. It reminded me of that fine stanza by Sir William Jones, the best thing he ever wrote:

"'On parent knees, a naked, new-born child,
Weeping thou sat'st, while all around thee smiled;
So live that sinking in thy last long sleep,
Calm thou may'st smile while all around thee weep.'"

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

COTTON.

Good Middling,	7
Middling,	6¾
Tinges and Stains,	firm
Market—firm.	

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	25½
Common Rosin,	$ 100-1 25
Virgin,	1 15
Yellow Dip,	95

PRODUCE

Extra Flour—sack,	$2 00@ 220
Family Flour—sack,	3 00@ 325
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	35@45
Peas—clay	55@60
" —mixed	65
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	45@50
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@43
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	40
Onions—select—per bushel	60@65
Lard—N. C.	7½
Tallow	2½@3
Ducks	15@18
Hens—per head	25½
Spring chickens	10 a 18
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15 a
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen—	10
Feathers—new	35 a 40

Pork quite plentiful on our market. 4½ 5

Peas scarce and in demand at quotation.

For Gardens.

A few bags left of 5, 7 and 10 per cent. Ammonia fertilizer.

J. B. STARR,

May 4-97. Fayetteville.

BUCK'S
WHITE ENAMEL OVEN DOORS
For C

A Great Success.

To say that the minstrel performance at the Opera House Friday night by the Chicora Glee Club was a great success is not enough; it was a revelation. It revealed to our people talent of high order and of which they were unaware existed right here at home in such abundance. There was not the amateurishness of the usual local performance, neither was there the over-smartness of the professional. It was a mixture of both, and a something else, that made the performance of last night a great hit. The staging was effective, the costumes and the "get ups" were really works of genius, the singing was of course fine, (it would put the traveling minstrels to the blush), and best of all the jokes and local hits, while not offensive were poignant enough to set the audience wild with laughter.

The greatest attraction of the evening was the Athletic performance by the crack athletes of the Chicora Fire Company's athletic team, Messrs. Geo. Brandt and Ed. Page. It was a marvelous exhibition of physical skill and culture, and would do credit to any athletic team in America. Messrs. Jno. Shaw and Sidney Devine as clown athletes, shared the honors with them, and convulsed the audience by their clumsyly-skillful actions.

The song and dance by Mr. Woodmansie was excellent, and was heartily applauded.

Mr. Jack Gaster's dance, accompanied by Messrs. Eugene Burns and Douglas Hall on the mandolin, was very catchy, and brought down the house.

The stump speech by Mr. Henry Mc Iver, should not be overlooked, it was well delivered and witty.

The burlesque ? on the late Legislature, was a piece of acting deserving the highest praise. The speeches by Messrs. Ed. Page, Herbert Atkinson, Geo. Brandt, Jno. Monaghan, and Jas. Matthews, would do credit to any member of the recent Legislature, and the "make-up" of Mr. Jesse Weisiger as the "Junior Member from Cumberland," was startlingly realistic.

Capt. J. D. McNeill made a model interlocutor as well as "Speaker of the House," and to him is due much of the credit for the drilling of the troupe.

Remsburg's orchestra, with Miss Kate Williams at the piano, furnished superb music throughout the entire program.

The following was the program:

PART FIRST.

Opening Chorus, "The Boys."
Song, Comic, Gaster.
Song, "The Motto of my Mother," Weber.
Song, "I Want dem Presents Back," Woodmansie.
Song, "Then Comes a Sad Awakening," Atkinson.
Quartette, "Her Memory Brings me no Regret," Robeson, Matthews, Weber, Atkinson.
Telephonist, Page.
Finale.

PART SECOND.

Instrumental Musical Specialties, Weber Bros., Gaster, Burns, Hall.
The Chicora Serenaders, Clark, McIver, Weber, Matthews, Robeson.
The Chicora Athletis Team.
A Few Random Remarks, McIver.
Selection, Remsburg's Orchestra.

PART THIRD

EVENING SESSION OF NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker, J. D. McNeill
The Gentleman from Wake, Atkinson
The Gentleman from Chatham, Matthews
The Gentleman from Onslow, Monaghan.
The Gentleman from Cherokee, Woodmansie.
The Gentleman from New Hanover, Brandt.
The Gentleman from Cumberland, Page.
The Junior Member from Cumberland, Weisiger.
Col. Andrews, Vice-Pres. Southern R'y., Shaw.
Col. Andrews's Private Secretary, Gaster.
Clerk of the House, Clark.
Members, "The Boys."

CAST.

Interlocutor, J. D. McNeill.
Tambos, Gaster, Woodmansie, Weisiger.
Bones, Shaw, Brandt, Monaghan.

Tar Heels Abroad.

Some years ago, Mr. John S Gibson, son of our townsman Mr. Green S. Gibson, of Haymount, studied law under Col. Broadfoot, and, after getting his license, went West. We have had occasion in the past to notice his success in his adopted home, in Arkansas.

Here is a story which the Imboden (Ark.) Spring River News tells concerning him:

At Batesville, last week, in selecting the jury in the Russell Smith case, it developed that one of the accepted jurors was a "Tar-heel" from North Carolina. Jno. S. Gibson, Esq., of Hoxie, one of the attorneys for the defense, is also a Tar heel. It is said that he was put to his wits' end trying to devise a scheme by which to make himself known to this juror without arousing suspicion. In making his argument it happily dawned on him to drop a piece of chewing gum on the floor and step on it, thus making it stick to his heel. He soon pretended to act as if his heel was glued to the floor. The court was attracted by his queer actions and called him down. Mr. Gibson explained to the Court that he was a North Carolinian, and the floor being a little warm, the tar had begun to run and he was stuck. State pride came immediately to the heart of the Tar heel juror, and the case was won.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office April 26, 1897—Unclaimed.

A—J. M. Alridge.
B—M. L. Blackwell, Mandy Bonton, Mary Brown, C. S. Brown, Lillie Bullock, Mrs. P. J. Burnette.
C—Martha Campbell, Mamie Carter, Lizer Colter, Hager Council, Ritter Cox.
E—M. J. Evans, Sam Evins.
H—E. J. Holmes, Mariah Howell.
I—T. R. Izzell.
J—Mary C. James, Rev. J. M. Johnson, A. D. Johnson, Jennie Johnson, Mary C Jones.
K—M. L. King.
M—E. Lizer Manuel, Walter Marsh, Haywood Massey, J. A. Monroe, Florence McLain, Katie McCoy, H. McHoay & Co.
R—C. W. Rex.
E. B. W.
Red Head Jen World.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

If the hair is falling out, or turning gray, requiring a stimulant with nourishing and coloring food, Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is just the specific.

Two Excellent Addresses.

The addresses Thursday at the Presbyterian Church by Rev. R. V. Lancaster, on "The Causes Leading Up to the Calling of the Assembly," and Rev. Dr. Hoge, on "The Personnel and Proceeding of the Westminster Assembly," are pronounced to have been exceedingly fine, by those who heard them, that of Dr. Hoge, is said to have been especially eloquent and instructive.

Why take Johnson's Chill & Fever Tonic? Because it cures the most stubborn case of Fever in ONE DAY.

RANDOM REMARKS.

BY SHAWEN.

The story that came some time ago from Leavenworth, Kan., of the suicide of a young girl and her lover because of parental opposition to their marriage is worthy of more serious consideration than is generally given to such affairs. It is easy to dismiss such an affair with the conclusion that two silly young folks did a very foolish deed in thus destroying themselves. But there is something more than mere rashness in such a tragedy, and it is worth while to inquire to what extent the interfering parents are responsible for it. To be sure, it is natural for parents to have great concern as to the welfare of their children, and they are also to be accredited with the best motives in looking into their marriage arrangements. There can be no doubt but what their counsel sometimes prevents very undesirable marriages. Neither can there be any doubt but what they have prevented happy unions, and caused unhappy ones. The matter, therefore, is one of great delicacy and difficulty. In the first place, the parents readiest to interfere are those who themselves may be said to have suffered disappointment along the lines of sentiment and love, and undertake to save their children from that method of selection. They are awfully practical, as they think, about the matter and discourse very wisely to a son or daughter about the folly of marrying for love entirely. It should be a secondary consideration, it will follow after marriage. The tenor of their argument is that they have tried the love side of it and found that there is nothing in it, that marriage should be subject to practical considerations like the other important steps which one takes in life.

Let it not be said that this argument is essentially wrong, or that it has not worked advantageously. But it can be said that construed as covering the marriage covenant at large it is undermining the marriage institution and reducing it to a plane of bargain. It may be "old fogy" to contend that love, and only love, should lead to marriage, but I should infinitely prefer to pin my faith to a child born of love, to one the product of a union based on practical considerations.

If it be true that the standard of morals, integrity and intelligence is not improving in this country, loveless marriages are mainly accountable for it. Nothing is surer than that the deficiency of the parents will inflict debility on the child.

But omitting the question of offspring, and leaving all other questions undiscussed, the real happiness of those who marry is to be obtained only from love.

Therefore, I hold that the parents who interfere to prevail over the dictates of love embark on a dangerous enterprise.

Love is the only ruler that has nature's countenance, and it should command the absolute allegiance of every generous heart.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.

Spongirg Wheelmen.

Correspondence of the Observer

MR. EDITOR:—I notice the following clipping from the Charleston (S. C.) Post of March 25th in the L. A. W. Bulletin, which so well fits the sponging wheelmen of N. C., that I respectfully ask you to print it for their special benefit:

"Combined effort will accomplish where single-handed struggle avails nothing, and the greater the combination of effort, the greater the results to follow. If, then you are not a League member, let your sense of honor, if aught else, impel you to enroll rather than continue to longer reap the benefits for which others have toiled."

North Carolina only has between 50 and 60 L. A. W. members, yet with these few we have been successful in securing two of the largest railway systems to carry bicycles as baggage. Why? simply because the L. A. W. is a big thing, nearly eighty thousand members, and the railroads know what this means. Could one man or a hundred men have secured the concessions we have? I answer most emphatically no. Yet we have in our State thousands of wheelmen who are enjoying these privileges and they have not paid one cent towards it. And we hear these same people kicking and complaining about various pieces of bad roads and want to know why the L. A. W. men don't have it fixed. Why don't they join the L. A. W. and help to fix it, but that would not do as it would cost some money, and what is the use to spend money when you can sponge on other people?

Thanking you kindly for the many courtesies you have extended the L. A. W., I am very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Sec. and Treas. N. C. Div. L. A. W.

Tutt's Pills
Cure All
Liver Ills.
A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.
A Known Fact.
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.
Tutt's Liver Pills

Beware Of Mercury!

Mr. Henry Roth, of 1848 South 9th Street, St. Louis, was given the usual mercurial treatment for contagious blood poison. He was twice pronounced cured, but the disease returned each time, he was seized with rheumatic pains, and red lumps and sores covered his body.

"I was in a horrible fix" he says, "and the more treatment I received, the worse I seemed to get. A New York specialist said he could cure me, but his treatment did me no good whatever. I was stiff and full of pains, my left arm was useless so that I was unable to do even the lightest work. This was my condition when I began to take S. S. S., and a few bottles convinced me that I was being benefitted. I continued the medicine, and one dozen bottles cured me sound and well. My system was under the effects of mercury, and I would soon have been a complete wreck but for S. S. S."

S. S. S., (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is the only cure for real blood diseases. The mercurial treatment of the doctors always does more harm than good. Beware of mercury! Books on the disease and its treatment mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

Teacher's Assembly.

The next session of the North Carolina Teacher's Assembly, which meets at Morehead City, June 15, bids fair to surpass any occasion of the kind ever held in North Carolina. The work of the session has been planned on a different system, and will be conducted differently from that of any session yet held.

The most important innovation is in the introduction of departmental work. Half of each day will be devoted to the study of the subjects taught in our public schools and academies, special emphasis being given to methods of teaching these subjects most successfully. Each subject will be handled by a teacher of distinguished ability and experience. There will be informal discussions, and the opinions and experiences of all can be heard and discussed. There will also be classes in Elocution, Vocal Music and Drawing; and lectures on School Law and Civil Government. All of these departments will be presided over by teachers from this and other Southern States who are in thorough sympathy with our Southern people, and who fully understand the conditions and needs of our schools and teachers.

Special departments are being organized for the County Examiners and other school officers, college presidents and professors, city school superintendents and teachers, academy and high school principals and teachers, primary teachers. Each department will be in charge of a committee appointed especially to prepare a program that will interest and instruct those engaged in that particular work.

The Convention feature will be managed differently, and is expected to be more interesting and profitable than it has been possible to make it heretofore. Questions will be discussed that will interest all classes of teachers and intelligent citizens. The speakers will include leading educators and others—among them some of the leading business and professional men and editors of the State. So that the question of education and its influence and effect upon the professions and business interests will be discussed from every standpoint.

The evening, or "Culture," lectures will be of such a nature as to instruct and entertain everybody. The pleasure feature will be looked after with greatest care, and the musical part of the program will be complete.

Hotel rates same as heretofore, and railroad rates will be less than ever offered before.

Official Bulletin, containing complete program and full information, will be issued about the 15th of April. All the friends of education are invited to attend.

W. H. Payne, Chancellor of the University of Nashville, and President of the Peabody Normal College, of Nashville, Tenn., will be at the Teachers' Assembly this year. President Payne is the leading educator of teachers in the South, if not of America. He was for several years President of the Normal Department of the University of Michigan. He made such a reputation in that capacity that, in 1887, the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, composed of such men as President Cleveland, J. Pierpont Morgan, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Chief Justice Fuller, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, and Governor Porter of Tennessee, sent a committee to see President Payne, with instructions to secure his acceptance of the position offered at any salary he might name.

Under his administration the attendance has increased from about one hundred and eighty to nearly eight hundred. All the Southern States, and a number of the Northern States, have contributed to this number. President Payne is author, editor and translator of numerous works on the Science, History, Theory and Art of Education. He is in full sympathy with the Southern people, and fully understands the conditions that confront us.

The Peabody Normal has exercised a wonderful influence in educational circles in North Carolina. The State has nineteen scholarships at this College, each worth $100 cash and travelling expenses to and from the College annually, for two years, with free tuition and books. This is about sufficient to defray the student's expenses. Many of the leading teachers of the State were educated there. A North Carolina branch of the Peabody Alumni Association will be organized at the next Assembly, and the Secretary requests that all the graduates and students of the Peabody Normal send him their names at once. The object of the organization will be to extend to their distinguished President and visitor such a reception as the occasion demands.

JOHNSON'S CHILL AND FEVER TONIC
Cures Fever In One Day.

A Different Family.

The account of the marriage of Mr. Eugene Bryan to Miss Atkinson in Thurday's issue contained an error as to the relationship of the groom. We learn that Mr. Bryan is of no relation whatever to Judge Bryan of Newbern.

Geo. Brady is having the handsome People's Bank building on Hay street put in thorough repair and tastefully painted.

LATEST NEWS.

There will be a contest against the governor appointing any directors of the Raleigh insane asylum on the ground that the old directors held over, the legislature having failed to make appointments.——The representatives of the leading railroads of the south met in Washington City Thursday and completed the organization of the Southeastern Passenger Association; Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, was elected president.——The Knights of Labor declare war on the American Federation of Labor. ——Chas. Neukirch, of the firm of Theo. W. Meyers & Co., is expelled from the New York stock exchange. ——Guthrie, Okla., is visited by a succession of storms of wind, lightning and rain; the first was a tornado and the last a cloudburst; the waters rose so rapidly that many people were carried away in the torrent before they could reach high ground or be reached from the tops of their houses which were demolished; the death roll is a long one, but it is not yet known how many persons were drowned; the damage to property is immense.——In the Kentucky legislature on the 112th ballot Deboe was elected United States senator amidst the wildest excitement; both sides worked like beavers up to the last minute. With the election of Senator Deboe the senate now has eighty-eight members, of whom forty-three are republicans, thirty-three democrats and twelve populists. ——An Associated Press correspondent with the Greek army at Mati gives a graphic account of the stampede of the Greeks from that place to Larissa and which was continued to Pharsalos; it is said 600 persons, men, women and children, were killed in the route from Mati to Larissa; some of the officers tried to check the soldiers, but others became panic stricken and fled as fast as their horses could take them. ——The French foreign minister tells the Turkish ambassadors that if the Turkish army advances further in Greece France will come forward as the defender of the Christians.

There are rumors in Raleigh that the governor contemplates calling an extra session of the legislature. ——The Southeastern Freight Association was formed in Washington Thursday at a meeting of the representatives of the southern railway and steamship lines. ——The negro convicted of criminal assault at Fairfax, Va., was sentenced to be hanged June 4th.——Edward Gay White of Richmond, Va., was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and six months for stealing money from his racing partner, H. D. Newcomb.——A receiver is appointed for the Northeastern railroad of Georgia, leased from the state by E. A. Richards & Co., of New York. ——The dead body of Lieutenant Gruber, of the Jacksonville, (Fla.), police, was found in a lonely place; he had been murdered. ——At Guthrie the day (Thursday) was spent in rescuing those who had spent the night in tree tops and other perilous places; the death roll will number about twenty; the damage to property is immense and a great many people are homeless and have lost everything. ——It is found that the water is rushing through the levee break in the Helena district to a depth of thirty feet and has cut a channel to Long lake; this will prevent getting the water out in time to plant a crop. ——The queen regent of Spain signs the decree for reforms in Cuba, Weyler having cabled that the entire western portion of the island was completely pacified. ——At the instance of the Greek foreign minister the ambassadors at Constantinople of the powers ask Turkey to grant an armistice to Greece. The powers will oppose the bombardment of Salonica. ——A Russian vessel is at Piraeus for the purpose of taking on board the Greek royal family if necessary.——The Greeks and Turks are still fighting in Epirus.

Governor Russell says the possibility of an extra session of the legislature is very remote. ——The auditor says county commissioners cannot put on the pension rolls names of the 140 persons whose names were on the special list in the bill which failed of ratification by the last legislature. ——It is probable the tax on whisky will be reduced, the present rate of $1.10 is said to have caused great increase in illicit distilling, which the government is unable to check. ——The Old Dominion steamer Guyandotte collides with a railroad float and dumps several cars on the latter into the water in New York harbor. ——In Texas a negro mob lynch s ven negroes for murdering a negro family and criminally assaulting two girls of the family. ——The republicans of the senate finance committee are putting the finishing touches to the tariff bill; what the amendments are is still a secret kept even from the other republican candidates. ——The Greeks defeat the Turks at Velestino, but the success is only temporary as the Greeks are abandoning point after point in Thessaly and Epirus. ——Crown Princess Sophia is hissed by a mob at Athens and prayers for the royal family in a church causes a riot; the situation of the royal family is critical. ——The porte has postponed for eight days the expulsion of Greeks from Turkish territory.

A Native Artist.

Wilmington Star.)

Mrs. M. McD. Williams (nee Mary Lyde Hicks), of Faison, N. C., is rapidly making a reputation on her work in oil portraits and tapestry. The Washington, D. C., Evening Star says: "Mrs. Williams, of North Carolina, a pupil of Mr. Fisher, has recently painted a piece of tapestry entitled 'Love and Music,' which is greatly admired by all who have seen it." At the Newbern Fair Mrs. Williams was awarded first premium on her exhibit in oil portraits, tapestry and pastelles, and has been invited to send her work to the Woman's Exposition of the Carolina's to be held in Charlotte during May. An oil portrait of the late Mr. John D. Williams, of Fayetteville, is considered by all who have seen it as near life-like in expression and coloring as possible to be.

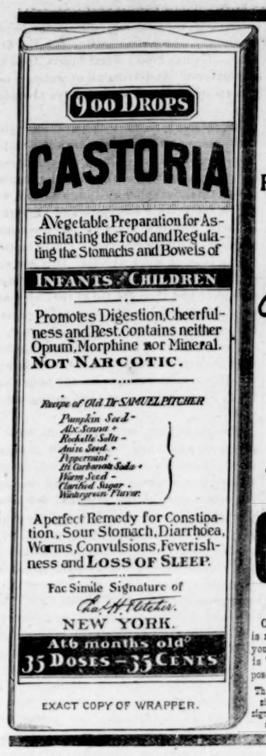
Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonic when **GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** is a pleasant as Lemon Syrup Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

Guaranteed and for sale by B. E Sedberry & Sons.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism,
Colic, Colds, Neuralgia,
Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Thirteen marriage licenses were issued by the Register of Deeds during the month of April.

Quinine and other fever medicines take from 5 to 10 days to cure fever. Johnson's Chill and Fever Tonic cures in ONE DAY.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher. IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF
CASTORIA
Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

ALL who are interested in furthering the sale of *Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book* should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain

An account of his campaign tour . . .
His biography, written by his wife . .
His most important speeches . . . .
The results of the campaign of 1896.
A review of the political situation . .

AGENTS WANTED

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetallism. There are already indications of an enormous sale. Address

W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, Publishers,
341-351 Dearborn St.,...CHICAGO.

ONLY $40 With Coupon

No. 120 TOP BUGGY

BUY DIRECT OF MANUFACTURERS
BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS VEHICLES and Harness
Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.
ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY.

PIANO or CORNING BODY, END or SIDE SPRING, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Full Panel fasteners, head lining of best wool cloth, all seams and closed ends in quarters, Full SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimming cushions, Sarven wheels, with 1 1/4 in. tread, 5-16 in. double collar steel skeinwedged and fantail bed, 4 and 5 leaf full springs of best quality. Body is 29½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best seasoned ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and pinned. Length of seat 36 inches full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, hand-somely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash, leather covered carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. Each buggy with written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE FACTORY PRICE. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our goods in this locality we have decided to make a special offer to the readers of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Cut this out and send $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy at once, packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Top Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not handle any "cheap buggy," but as a strict high-grade vehicle it stands unequaled, or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 100 different styles of Vehicles, Harness and Saddlery. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $26.00, better ones for $30.00 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after trial and examination. Coupon must positively accompany this advertisement to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 345 Road Wagon

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but the one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $75.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $45.00, and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side spring, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Kenosha leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 1-16 in. drop rolled, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Extra Special will be higher next issue of this paper.

This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON $25.00

No. 345 ROAD WAGON

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158 W. Van Buren St., Box 1553, Chicago, Ill.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by D. Jones and wife Violet to W. C. Smith (col'd), which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book Y, No. 4, Page 118, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: About 1 acre near the southern limits of Fayetteville, N. C., beginning in the line of the old Plank Road at Driver's corner and running with said road N. 24° E. 70 feet to a stake; then S. 67½° E. 360 feet to a stake; thence at right angles to last course, S. 22½° W. 158 feet to a stone in Driver's other corner; thence with Driver's line S. 54° W. 365 feet to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House Door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, May 10, 1897, at 12 o'clock.

Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y
for Owner of Mortgage.

PATENTS
Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.
OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,
C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn

Papers For Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 15 cents per hundred.

The Clyde Steamsnip Co.
New York Wilmington, N. C.
—AND—
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.
FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts
NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.
S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, April 24
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, May 1
WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, April 24
S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, May 1
WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
S. S. PAWNEE.....Tuesday, April 27
S. S. CROATAN.....Tuesday, May 4
Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For Freight or Passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
W. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents,
Bowling Green, N. Y.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrators upon the estate of the late Kelly Sessoms, notice is hereby given to all creditors to present their claims on or before April 29, 1898, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Parties indebted to said estate will please pay up without delay.

April 26, 1897.

ALEX. SESSOMS,
JEFF. D. SESSOMS,
Administrators of Kelly Sessoms.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Atty.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

AN ACT

To Authorize The City of Fayetteville to Establish and Operate a System of Electric Lights and Motive Power.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That the City of Fayetteville be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase, hold, erect and establish all necessary land, works and machinery, wherewith to furnish electric lights and motive power for the use of the city and its citizens, and for persons living in its suburbs.

Sec. 2. For the foregoing purposes, it shall be lawful for the said The City of Fayetteville to issue and sell at a price not less than par the coupon bonds of said city, to an amount not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), said bonds to be in denominations of one hundred dollars ($100) and five hundred dollars ($500), and to run for a period of thirty years from the issue of the same, and to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of June and December of each year after their issue.

Sec. 3. Said coupon bonds shall be numbered in succession, shall be signed by the Mayor and Secretary, and it shall be the duty of Secretary and of the Treasurer to keep an accurate account of the same.

Sec. 4. The coupons of said bonds shall be receivable by the tax collector and Treasurer of the City of Fayetteville in payment of loans and all dues to the City.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for said, "The City of Fayetteville," in addition to lighting the streets and public buildings of the City, to provide lights and motive power for private use at such rentals as may be agreed upon, and the receipts arising from such rentals, shall be specifically kept by the Treasurer of the City, who shall render an accurate account of the same monthly, and such receipts shall be applied to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the coupons may fall due, and to the further purpose of creating a sinking fund of three hundred dollars ($300 00) per annum, which sinking fund of three hundred dollars, it shall be the duty of the authorities of said City, to lay aside annually from the funds in the Treasury, and any surplus from said rents is in excess of the amount sufficient to pay the interest on said bonds, and the sinking fund herein provided for, shall be applied to the payment of the operating expenses of the plant, and any deficiency in the amount necessary for the payment of either interest, the sinking fund or the operating expenses of said system of electric lights and motive power shall be paid from the current tax receipts of said City and shall be charged as necessary light expenses. Should there be any excess from private rentals over the amount necessary to pay said interest and the sinking fund and the operating expenses such excess shall be used for the payment of the ordinary expenses and liabilities of the City.

Sec. 6. All executors, administrators and guardians and all other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity are hereby authorized and empowered to invest the funds entrusted to them, in said bonds.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the Mayor of the city of Fayetteville within twenty days after the ratification of this act to publish this act in full for a period of thirty days, in some newspaper published in said city, and at the same time, and in same newspaper, to give notice of an election to be held in the Market House, in said city, on a day to be specified in said advertisement for the purpose of approving or disapproving this act by popular vote.

Sec. 9. The Board of Aldermen of said "The City of Fayetteville" shall appoint a registrar of voters for said city who shall register such citizens thereof as are not at present registered and who would be entitled to vote at such election and shall cause such publication and notice to be given as are provided by section seven (7) of chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 10. The duties of the Registrar so to be appointed, the Registration and the Oath of Election shall be as provided by sections eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10) of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893.

Sec. 11. The Board of Aldermen of said city shall appoint two Judges of Election to hold said election, and the duties and powers and qualifications of said judges of election shall be the same as are provided by said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893; and all matters and questions as to the election herein provided for, shall be determined according to the provisions of said chapter 153 of the Private Laws of 1893, sections seven to fourteen inclusive of both.

Sec. 12. The ballots to be used at the election herein provided for, shall be upon white paper and without device and shall contain the words "Bonds" or "No Bonds" only; Provided that this act shall be inoperative or of no effect unless first submitted to and approved by a majority of the qualified voters of Fayetteville, N. C., upon an election called by the Mayor upon thirty days notice, and at such election al. persons who are entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly shall vote and the election shall be held in the wards of the city as referred to in the laws of the General Assembly of 1893, or be void; the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County shall appoint one Registrar and one Judge for each ward, who shall be paid by the city, as other elective officers are now paid for similar purposes, and shall be conducted in all respects as elections held for members of the General Assembly and under the direction and control of the Sheriff of the county and such deputies as he may appoint; the result of such election shall be made to the Clerk of the said Superior Court and if a majority of the voters shall have cast their ballots for "Lights" then this Act shall take effect and be in force, but if a majority shall have voted "Against Lights," then this Act shall be inoperative and void; the ballots shall be upon any color of paper and printed or written, or partly printed or written, and may be with or without device. When the result of said election shall be declared, by the Clerk of the Superior Court, he shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall have the same recorded upon the records of Fayetteville, N. C., and this Act shall, or shall not be in effect nor have any validity except upon the ascertainment of the will of the qualified voters so expressed at the ballot box, and in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 13 This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification by a majority of the qualified voters of of City of Fayetteville voting "Bonds."

Ratified this 8th day of March, 1897.

The election above provided for will be held on Tuesday, July 13th, 1897, in the several wards of the city, the places to be hereafter designated.

W. S. COOK,
Mayor.

Administrator's Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Rev. D. D. McBryde, dec'd, all persons holding claims against the estate are hereby notified to present them duly verified on or before the 11th day of March, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

B. T. McBRYDE, Adm'r.
N. W. RAY, Att'y. 3-18-97

ministrators Notice.

Having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of Mrs. Mary H. Robinson, all persons are hereby notified to present their claims within one year from this date. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate settlement.

H. McD. ROBINSON,
4-6-97 Administrator.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway
JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4th, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	8:00 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00 p m
Leave Climax,	2:55 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:23 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:53 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:26 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:15 p m
Leave Climax,	12:43 "
Leave Sanford,	2:40 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	3:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:58 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:22 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:10 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:23 "
Leave Maxton,	9:33 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:01 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:32 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:16 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:25 p. m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:35 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:18 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:24 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Rameseur,	6:05 "

† MEALS.

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS,

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the